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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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1 December 1983

CHINA REPORT
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No. 476

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GENERAL

HUAN XIANG FORECASTS NEW WESTERN ECONOMIC CRISIS

HK200851 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 83 p 4

["Excerpts" of speech by Huan Xiang [1360 6763] at the inaugural meeting of the Chinese Society for International Cooperation; title supplied by editor: "Forecasts on the World Economic Situation"--date and place not given; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] With respect to the world economic situation, we can make three forecasts: short-, intermediate-, and long-term forecasts.

Short-Term Forecast: The Western Economy Can Only Grow at a Medium- or Lower-Medium Rate Over the Next 3-4 Years

At present, the most serious, protracted, and profound world economic crisis since World War II has bottomed out. People have different views on the beginning of this crisis. Some reckon it as dating from 1979 and some from 1980 or the end of 1980. People also have different views on the lowest point of this crisis. Some reckon it as being in December last year, some in November of that year, and others in February-March this year. We adopt the method of taking the middle figures, that is, from 1980 to January 1983, or a period of 3 years and 1 month. Naturally, this is not accurate and scientific because we do not have specific statistics.

This was the most serious crisis, not only since the one in 1973-1975 but also since World War II. Generally speaking, this crisis was over at the end of January or in February this year. At present, the U.S. economy is picking up and its momentum is not bad. The economy in Western Europe is also tending to pick up but its development is uneven. West Germany is relatively better, Britain is not very good, and France and Italy are very bad. The Japanese economy has not really picked up but it also shows signs of an upturn. However, it will perhaps take some time for them to embark on the road of a real upturn. In any case, we can draw the following conclusions: The economy of the Western world, headed by the United States, has picked up in varying degrees, but this is only the beginning of recovery. We cannot say that it has completely entered the stage of recovery. It can be tentatively said that the United States has started to recover but it is hard to tell about other countries.

Under what circumstances has this upturn been attained?

1. Inflation has really been kept under control. The current U.S. inflation rate is 6-7 percent. In Western Europe, West Germany, with an inflation rate of 4-5 percent, is slightly better; other countries have also kept the inflation rate within single figures.
2. The price of energy continues to maintain its steady downward trend (it will not drop much further but neither will it rise). It was originally estimated that after the economy had picked up, the demand for energy would increase and its price would also rise. But it now seems that it will still take some time for the economy to enter the stage of recovery. Therefore, it is highly improbable that the price of energy will rise before or following this coming autumn and it is much more probable that the price will maintain its present level. This is good for the economic upturn of the West.
3. The stock of various enterprises should now be replenished in a big way. According to our statistics, whether in the United States, West Germany, or France, purchasers have a rosy view of the economic prospects. Therefore, the sales of goods and the purchasing power of individuals are fairly good; investment has slightly increased; and, on the whole, stocks should be replenished in a big way.

The three reasons stated above are favorable to the economic upturns. Moreover, since preparations are being made this year for the U.S. presidential election next year, it is not really possible for the Reagan administration to adopt any rash economic measures to weaken the momentum of the upturn. Neither does it dare to adopt any measures to speed up the momentum, because this tends to bring about inflation, weaken the momentum of growth, and endanger the economic upturn. Therefore, from this year to the next, the Reagan administration will not adopt any measures to weaken or speed up the upturn's momentum but will maintain the steady and slow upturn. As a result of the crisis over the past 3 years, destruction has played its role sufficiently well (just like a person who, after undergoing bloodletting because of obesity, has become healthy) and the intensity of overproduction has been reduced. Basing ourselves on these factors, /we reckon that this upturn can be preserved for 2 years or even longer, that is to say, from June this year to the end of 1984 or even the end of 1985. We do not preclude a certain degree of economic upsurge before or after the end of 1984 but this will not be a very big one, with the growth rate at about 3 percent, or 4 percent at most. This is a medium or lower-medium growth rate./ The upturn, recovery, and upsurge of the U.S. economy will possibly go on for 3 years. If a new president makes a good job of it by adopting appropriate measures, a cyclical crisis will probably occur in the fourth year. If he fails to do a good job, the cycle will recur in 3-4 years. This is our forecast on the U.S. cyclical economic crisis. Judging from the world economic situation as a whole, it is impossible for Japan and Western Europe to keep step with the United States. The situation in Western Europe is like this: France and Italy are in a wretched state and it is impossible for them to put their economies in order this year. Japan meets with great difficulties in promoting its exports, and without an export boost, it is difficult to invigorate the economy. Therefore, we shall have to see the efforts in the second half of this year to determine the rate of recovery. Generally speaking, our short-term forecast is that the economy of the West will pick up, recover, and rise (it is impossible it should rise very high) in the next 3-4 years.

Intermediate-Term Forecast: The Second Economic Cycle Will Emerge and a New Crisis Will Come Again in 4-5 Years

Let us analyze three factors, the cyclical, noncyclical and structural factors, and see the intermediate-term conditions through these factors.

1. Cyclical factor. The reasons leading to the end of the present crisis lie chiefly in the role played by the cyclical factor--just as Marxism-Leninism says, an economic crisis is like bloodletting, people become healthy after bloodletting, and it again carries within itself new contradictions, so that a relapse occurs after some time. The cyclical factor leads to the temporary lessening of overproduction.

2. Noncyclical factors. There is no hope for the reduction of noncyclical factors, such as high interest rates, in the near future. 1) Since the United States takes the lead in fixing a high interest rate, it is impossible for the rate to drop. In order to restore its supremacy in the world economy, the United States has made the U.S. dollar very strong. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to reduce the interest rate. 2) It is also impossible to reduce the huge U.S. financial deficits. The current U.S. military expenditure has reached more than \$200 billion and its budget deficits have reached more than \$200 billion. In an effort to contend for hegemony, the United States will not reduce its military expenditure. The U.S. social welfare fund is huge and this cannot be reduced. In addition, the U.S. bureaucratic apparatus is unwieldy and its administrative expenditure cannot be reduced either. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to reduce the huge U.S. financial deficits. 3) The United States fails to reduce its huge debts. Being a debtor country, the United States has a lot of domestic and foreign debts. It recently asked Congress to increase the national debt ceiling by \$99 billion, that is to say, to increase it from the original \$1,290 billion to \$1,389 billion. By reducing taxes instead of increasing them, Reagan cannot but rely on borrowing to make up for the expenditure. Therefore, it is impossible to reduce the huge debts. 4) The United States fails to reduce its high unemployment rate, which was 10.5 percent last year and which has dropped to 9.9 percent this month. But there is little likelihood that it will drop much more. According to general estimates, it will be quite good if the United States can reduce its unemployment rate to 8.5 percent by 1985. 5) The profit rate of fixed capital investment fails to grow. When viewing an economic upsurge or prosperity, we primarily see the growth of fixed capital investment. Judging from various aspects, it is impossible for the United States to invigorate its fixed capital investment for a considerably long period of time because a large amount of the fixed capital has been restricted. Although the development of its new and old industries is uneven, generally speaking, the lying idle rate of U.S. production equipment is 35 percent and the utilization of capacity is 65 percent. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for the capitalists to set off an investment upsurge. Moreover, investment profit also fails to grow. Without profit, there cannot be any substantial investment. Therefore, it is impossible to change the low investment rate. 6) Trade protectionism will be practiced more stringently in the future. The three centers of capitalism--the United States, Japan, and Western Europe--practice trade protectionism against one another. Although the United States has exerted strong pressure on Japan and although Japan is also willing to undertake some improvements, it is very difficult to institute a fundamental improvement and to eliminate trade protectionism. In spite of the fact that the cyclical factor has weakened for the time being, none of the noncyclical factors will disappear.

3. Structural factors. The traditional industries still languish. In the United States, 7.98 million cars were sold last year, 5.73 million of which were home-produced. The sales of home-produced cars in the first 7 months of this year made some progress, reaching 6.41 million cars. The building industry has picked up and recovered but has not developed to a great extent. The steel industry is now experiencing a difficult period. The shipbuilding and textile industries are likewise experiencing a difficult period. Only the car industry has picked up slightly. The other traditional industries are in straitened circumstances. This situation will probably change in the relatively long-term future. Moreover, the development of the rising industries is fairly slow, while regional development is fairly fast. The development in the west and south is fairly fast; it is not so fast in the east, center, and midwest. Moreover, the development of small and medium-sized enterprises is fairly fast, while that of large enterprises is slow. This is because in the rising industries, the large enterprises often let the small and medium-sized enterprises develop first, purchasing them when they have developed to a certain extent. Up to now, we have not been able to see the tide of large and rising industries purchasing small and medium-sized enterprises. This tide will come in the future but has not come yet. The service industry, now greatly developed, can help absorb some surplus population but it cannot stimulate the development of the economy as a whole because it has not developed to such an extent. For this reason, /we reckon that the second economic cycle will recur in 4-5 years. In particular, we still want to see to what extent the noncyclical factors have developed. According to a preliminary estimate, the current upturn can be maintained for 3-4 years, the second economic cycle will emerge, and a new crisis will come again in 4-5 years. This is our forecast on the U.S. economic cycle. Western Europe and Japan cannot but be affected in the same way, particularly Japan. On this occasion, Japan has not let enough blood and so its upturn is relatively slow.

Long-Term Forecast: The World Economy Will Still Grow at a Low Rate or Will Be Basically Stagnant Until the Mid-Nineties

A long-term forecast refers to a forecast made for 15-20 years' time. /My general view is that it is impossible for the world economy to witness such sustained prosperity as that which emerged between the mid-fifties and the mid-seventies because it is not provided with the same conditions. We reckon that the world economy will still grow at a low rate or will be stagnant until the mid-nineties./ The "flation" in the word "stagflation" can no longer be used because the economy has stopped "inflating." It is still difficult to say now whether it will "inflate" in the future. At present, the U.S. economy is walking on a wire. On the one hand, the United States has kept "inflation" under strict control; on the other hand, it raises, by various other means, a large amount of money for military expenditure, social welfare, and administrative outlays. This situation cannot be maintained for a long time. Once this problem is not handled properly, "inflation" will emerge again. We now reckon that the world economy will be stagnant or grow at a low rate (less than 3 percent) and that the economic cycle will recur frequently. Since World War II, each cycle has covered 4-5 years, differing in extent and severity.

The current crisis is relatively bigger and deeper. What will the next one be? Will it repeat the severity of the present one or will there be some changes? It is still very difficult to make a forecast. It can be affirmed, however, that the cycles will be frequent. A crisis has occurred every 4-5, 5-6, or 6-7 years since World War II. This situation will not disappear.

Why? The reasons are as follows:

1. The Western capitalist countries have failed so far to find an appropriate solution to the economic contradictions in their countries. The role of Keynesianism has come to an end. And new methods have not been developed. We have said on numerous occasions that the West is suffering from a crisis of political economy. Even the West has to acknowledge that up to now, Western economists have not been able to come up with an effective method to solve the international economic crisis. Therefore, economic development can only repeat itself according to the old established practice.

2. The global extent of the international economy has resulted in the economy of one country affecting the economies of other countries. The advanced industrial countries, in particular, infiltrate, affect, and compete with one another. However, they are also sovereign states politically and, as sovereign states, they cannot adopt such methods as cooperation, coordination, and unification to solve the economic problems. That is to say, they cannot work together to solve the problems. A most notable example is the summit meeting of seven industrialized countries. Prior to the meeting, the West had placed high hopes on it, holding that they could cooperate to solve the economic problems and lead the world economy into an upturn, an upsurge, and a healthier path. However, the meeting did not go smoothly. The other Western countries brought pressure to bear on the United States, saying: Since you are the locomotive and since your economic upturn is the best, you should take the lead. The United States, on the other hand, brought pressure to bear on Western Europe and Japan. Consequently, the meeting did not solve any problems at all. If according to bourgeois standards, the summit meeting of the seven industrialized countries could be regarded as successful, it was because the meeting had solved some political issues, as manifested in the formation of an anti-Soviet political front. Naturally, such an anti-Soviet front also has numerous contradictions and problems. It is possible to maintain superficial unanimity for the time being; it is impossible to preserve long-term unanimity. Facts have amply proved that up to now, the Western world has not been able to find a solution to the international economic problems.

3. The development of science and technology, which are now chiefly developing in the direction of labor-saving appliances, such as minicomputers and robots. This is the focal point but this does not mean that other aspects do not develop. Other aspects, such as nuclear energy, space exploration, marine functions, and biological engineering, have developed to some extent but no startling developments have been made. Great developments have been attained in minicomputers and robots chiefly because they save labor. The purpose of saving labor is that after the transformation by minicomputers, commodities are more standardized, their quality is greatly improved, and their costs are greatly lowered. For

example, in the past, in order to assemble TV sets, transnational corporations transported parts to those countries with low labor costs. In this way, they could make profits from the difference between the labor costs in their own countries and those in other places. However, after the completion of the automatic assembly line, these things could be assembled in their own country. Automation makes it possible to save considerable labor, to standardize products, to improve quality, and to reduce costs. It is no longer necessary to go to countries with low labor costs. Moreover, the countries which used to have low labor costs have also gradually raised their labor costs. The labor costs in Latin America and in the economically backward European countries is now very high. For example, the Philips Corporation of the Netherlands used to assemble their wireless sets in Austria but, now that wages in Austria are high, it does not go there any more. Judged from the bourgeois angle, this is an advantage. By doing so, they can improve product quality, assemble the products in their own countries, and reap great surplus value. On the other hand, they also have great misgivings. First of all, there is the question of class struggle. If automation is practiced too quickly and on an excessive scale, the laborers in various countries will certainly resist it. Therefore, they can only adopt the method of going slow politically. They practice automation step by step and try to find out a way out for these people first. Now, the West has begun to publicize that, although the invention of minicomputers and robots reduces labor forces, it can also increase employment opportunity. However, they do not say how and where it can increase unemployment opportunity. They now start publicity in order to give the laborers some mental preparation. This is because they are afraid that automation will bring about social upheaval, intensify class contradictions, and fail to reduce the unemployment rate.

Moreover, in order to transform production lines and make them automatic, it is also necessary to make some investment. However, the capitalists are not interested in investment for the time being. They are willing to alleviate class struggle but, with a lot of new machines and equipment lying idle and utilization of capacity at 65 percent, they are not willing to invest. This is because investment profit is too low and it takes a fairly long time to transform such production lines. With the interest rate at such a high level, they would rather engage in speculation with the money and make quicker profits. At present, the general situation in the United States is like this. They deposit their money in the banks in order to get high interest rate rather than put their money into machinery and invest in production equipment. This situation has not changed much now. These problems in production relations have affected the application of scientific and technological achievements in raising labor productivity and the expansion of production scale. Let us see if this problem can be solved in the mid-nineties.

4. The economic burden of the United States and the Soviet Union is very heavy as a result of the arms race. In an effort to contend for supremacy with the Soviet Union, the United States has engaged in an arms race with the Soviet Union. First, it strives to achieve superiority in nuclear and conventional weapons. In the past decade and more, following the Vietnam war and the Watergate incident and for a long time afterwards, the United States has basically lost its military

superiority. It has lost its nuclear superiority and is on an equal footing with the Soviet Union in nuclear weapons; it is more or less equal with the Soviet Union in conventional weapons but the latter is better than the former in some branches of technology. However, in medium-range missiles (including cruise missiles), the United States is superior to the Soviet Union. In tanks, guns, and aircraft, the Soviet Union is not inferior to the United States and is even superior to the United States in some cases. Therefore, the United States is determined to assume superiority over the Soviet Union in both nuclear and conventional weapons. Second, the United States intends to wear down the Soviet economy by expanding the arms race. Everyone, including the United States and the Soviet Union, knows clearly that if such a large-scale arms race as this continues to be carried on, it is certainly impossible for the Soviet economy to stand it. It will be too much for the Soviet economy if it tries to occupy a dominant position in every department and every field. At present, the productive forces of the Soviet Union are only 65-70 percent of the productive forces of the United States and its economic strength is weaker than that of the United States. The United States has now started to engage in an overall arms race. If the Soviet Union follows suit, it will have to use for military affairs the funds which should have been used to improve the livelihood of the people. It was precisely in this respect that the Soviet Union suffered greatly in the past. It will certainly be unworkable if the Soviet Union goes on like this. The United States has noted this point and so tries to force the Soviet Union to engage in an arms race in order to wear down the Soviet economy. The Soviet Union is unwilling to do this but it cannot do otherwise. Judging from the three sets of talks, namely, the nuclear disarmament talks, the conventional weapons talks, and the European medium-range weapons talks, as well as from the Soviet attitude on the Afghan and Middle East issues, we can see clearly that the Soviet Union is in a weak position economically. Although the Soviet Union is uncompromising in words, it actually wants to compromise. This has intensified the U.S. desire to expand the arms race. On the other hand, however, the United States also finds it impossible to stand a defense expenditure of \$240 billion. If the situation goes on like this, its industrial reorganization will also be greatly affected. That is why the Reagan administration, not daring to engage in an arms race in an all-round way, wants to limit its activities, stresses the development of a few weapons. At present, there is a slight air of compromise between the United States and the Soviet Union. A very important reason for this is the economic considerations.

Judging from the four reasons mentioned above--inability to find domestic economic policies; inability to carry out international economic coordination; worry that scientific and technological development will intensify domestic class struggle and lead to social upheaval; the excessive military burden affecting the development of domestic industry--/it can be predicted that in the next 10-15 years, that is, from the present to the end of this century, it is impossible for the Western economy to be restored to the prosperous situation of the 1950's. This is our long-term forecast./

CSO: 4005/126

GENERAL

USSR, U.S. CHILDRENS' FEAR OF NUCLEAR WAR

HK201027 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 83 p 7

["International Jottings" by Tan Feng [6151 6912]: "Innocent Children"]

[Text] After watching a movie on the approaching nuclear war between the Soviet Union and the United States, a 14-year-old Russian boy Oleg said: "I could not sleep for several nights. Our survival depends on this imminent peril." Another American boy Tom said: "A few maniacs can destroy the world by pressing some buttons."

These are two examples of an investigation made among the children of the Soviet Union and the United States by some doctors of the Harvard Medical College in America. The result of the investigation is: "The children of both the Soviet Union and the United States fear nuclear wars."

This conclusion is understandable. It reflects from one aspect that the current propaganda on nuclear terror and anti-nuclear wars has "taken root in the hearts of the children" in the Soviet Union and the United States.

Nevertheless, children are, after all, children. The Olegs of the Soviet Union and the Toms of the United States do not actually know where the "imminent" nuclear threat comes from. How can innocent children "know" that, while they cannot sleep for fear of nuclear terror, the VIPs in the Kremlin and the White House also cannot sleep for thinking of their rivalry in nuclear terror superiority.

CSO: 4005/126

GENERAL

TAIWAN STATUS CHANGE IN ENGINEERING ORGANIZATION

OW130208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0151 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Nairobi, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--The World Federation of Engineering Organization today decided to convert the status of the Institute of Engineers from China's Taiwan Province into that of an affiliated member.

The federation, at a plenary session of its Ninth General Assembly here, adopted an amendment to its constitution adding affiliated member as a new membership category.

The China Association of Science and Technology sent a delegation to the Eighth General Assembly held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1981 and was elected member of its executive committee.

With the Institute of Engineers from Taiwan no longer regarded as a national member, the executive committee proposed to the current general assembly an amendment to the constitution making the institute from Taiwan as an affiliated member.

Head of the Chiense delegation Zhang Wei said in his speech at the session that "the name 'Republic of China' should no longer appear on all documents and publications of the federation or its committees and the wording 'Taiwan' should not be used independently."

Both the association from Beijing and the institute from Taipei should be placed under the denomination of China, he said.

"We will do our best in the cooperation with the Chinese Institute of Engineers in Taipei, China, as well as with all other members of our organization to promote all activities of the World Federation of Engineering Organization," he said.

Chief delegate from Taiwan H.C. Heh also made a brief remark accepting the status of affiliated member.

The delegates from Beijing shook hands with their Taiwan colleagues after the meeting and expressed concern for a Taiwan delegate injured in a traffic accident here a few days ago.

CSO: 4000/79

GENERAL

BRIEFS

JAPAN-U.S. MILITARY EXERCISE--Tokyo, 12 Nov (XINHUA)--A week-long mock military exercise organized by the Japanese-U.S. joint command started at the base of the Japanese self-defense forces in Sendai this morning, according to the Japanese JIJI press. This is the first such exercise which sets northeastern Japan as a mock battlefield and aims at coordinating Japanese and U.S. operations against enemies coming from the sea. Participating in the exercise are about 1,000 Japanese soldiers from northeastern Japan and 850 American servicemen. [Text] [OW120751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 12 Nov 83]

U.S., USSR AS AGGRESSORS--Beijing, 1 Nov (XINHUA)--The weekly JAMAHIRIYA MAIL, issued by the Libyan Revolutionary Council, devoted the whole frontpage of its October 28 issue to an article condemning the U.S. invasion of Grenada and calling Moscow and Washington jackals from the same lair, according to a report from Tripoli. Describing Washington as "the head of international terrorism," the article denounced the U.S. invasion of Grenada as "violation of all international law." The article then attacked the Soviet stance on the U.S. invasion, saying Moscow's wait-and-see attitude shows that it has given up its self-confessed "progressive" stand against U.S. imperialism. "The Soviet Union and the United States are engaged in a shameful bargain," the article said. "One super-power invaded Grenada while the other continues its occupation of Afghanistan. "The Soviet Union is no different from the terrorist United States," it said. [Text] [OW020045 Beijing XINHUA in English 0030 GMT 2 Nov 83]

GROMYKO, U.S. AMBASSADOR MEET--Moscow, 19 Oct (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met with U.S. ambassador Arthur A. Hartman here today. A TASS report said Gromyko received the U.S. ambassador at the latter's request, and the conversation between them touched on some issues concerning the Soviet-U.S. relations. It is noted that the meeting took place at a time when the Soviet-U.S. relations had been strained and the Geneva talks on the limitation of intermediate nuclear weapons in Europe and of strategic weapons remained deadlocked. [Text] [OW200337 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 20 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/79

UNITED STATES

KING CASE REVEALS 'LIMITED' U.S. DEMOCRACY

HK281103 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Peng Li [1756 6611]: "A Question Which Has Not Been Asked"]

[Text] The United States professes to be a most democratic country, and, allegedly, people have freedom of political belief, and will not be threatened and persecuted because of political differences.

However, the late U.S. black leader Martin Luther King not only was placed on the blacklist of the FBI, was trailed and shadowed by secret police, and had his telephone tapped during his lifetime, but, 15 years after his assassination, there are also people who still want to investigate his past, go through his files, and continue to carry out political persecution against him.

In the United States, the most convenient way of politically as well as physically destroying someone is to accuse him of being a communist. From the early part of the 1960's to 1968, the FBI secretly designated Martin Luther King as a communist element, kept his movements as well as his family and friends under investigation and surveillance, and gathered a dossier on him. After the assassination of King in 1968, because of the high prestige he enjoyed among the masses, these records were not made public, and some have been temporarily sealed up in archives for safekeeping.

Recently, many Americans, particularly the blacks, have strongly urged Congress to pass a bill prescribing a national day for commemorating this outstanding historic figure. This proposal was opposed by certain conservative forces. The strongest opposition came from Senator Jesse A. Helms, and the main reason for his objection is that Martin Luther King was a communist or a communist sympathizer. He holds that "there were Marxists in the (civil rights) movement led by King," and "King's use of Marxism for guiding action was not in keeping with the position of the United States."

According to the latest report of the WASHINGTON POST, Helms and some conservatives have started going through 25,000 pages of FBI material on King, but at present, many tape recordings and materials concerning King's activities are still not published, and Helms has pressed for their continued release in an attempt to use these materials to politically discredit Martin Luther King.

Helms' demand is so crude and barefaced that if it should succeed, it would lead to a new round of political persecution, national resistance, and social disturbance. It aroused strong public opposition, and was consequently overruled in Congress. Now, the bill for a Martin Luther King memorial day has finally been passed. This is no doubt a victory for the U.S. civil rights movement. What provides food for thought is a question which has not been asked in the congressional debate. Supposing Martin Luther King did have communist ideas, what will happen then?

This is, of course, a hypothetical question which can be left unanswered. However, the answer is also simple: The democracy of the United States is very limited, and whoever oversteps the limits will be charged with treason and heresy. If you do not behave properly, your telephone will be tapped and secret agents will shadow you. This is very dangerous, and it is best not to ask too many questions.

CSO: 4005/127

UNITED STATES

U.S. HOUSE SPEAKER CRITICIZES GRENADA INVASION

OW290435 Beijing XINHUA in English 0334 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Thomas O'Neill, speaker of U.S. House of Representatives, charged today that President Ronald Reagan has been looking for an excuse for two years to invade Grenada and called his policy "gunboat diplomacy."

"I truly feel," O'Neill told reporters, "that the president has been looking for a period of two years to do what he did the other day. And that's gunboat diplomacy. And that's wrong."

"Is it the right thing to do? No, it isn't the right thing. It's wrong. We have to abide by international law," O'Neill said.

"Even though it (the invasion of Grenada) was a success, it was the wrong policy," he said. "The road to peace is diplomacy, not guns."

O'Neill said he believes that "the policy of the president was wrong unless he can absolutely justify" the lives of the Americans were in danger and that "there would have been hostages."

Representative Ted Weiss called the U.S. invasion "illegal or unlawful." He said, "I don't think that invoking the death of brave young Americans is a reasoned justification for lack of a policy or, in the case of Grenada, an illegal or unlawful policy."

The Republican-controlled Senate voted 64-20 today to require President Reagan to withdraw U.S. troops, now fighting in Grenada, within 60 days as required under the war powers act.

The Senate action came after the House Foreign Affairs Committee took a similar measure yesterday limiting Reagan's hands in Grenada. A vote on the resolution is expected before the full House on Monday.

The Pentagon said today that 11 American soldiers have been killed and 67 wounded in the four-day-old invasion of Grenada with seven more missing.

The operation's overall commander, Adm Wesley McDonald, revealed at a press conference this afternoon that there are about 6,000 U.S. troops on Grenada who ran up against resistance from some 350 Cuban troops today. He said major fighting on the island had ended by the fourth day of the invasion and more than 5,000 troops of the army's 82d airborne division would remain to clean out "scattered pockets of resistance." He said the resistance forces have fled into the mountainous areas of the island.

The Knight-Ridder News Service, quoting unidentified sources, reported today that missile storage bunkers might have been under construction in Grenada, which had prompted the U.S. invasion.

Using intelligence photographs, one source quoted in the report said, "it was the first clear evidence that a Soviet-Cuban construction unit was building more than runways." "The dimensions ... right down to the width of the doors and the thickness of the concrete, matched perfectly with the dimensions of group Soviet forces missile bunkers in Cuba, Poland, East Germany and the Soviet Union," the Pentagon source said.

The U.S. invasion of the small island continued to draw worldwide condemnation. The United Nations Security Council voted 11-0 with three abstentions today to "deeply deplore" the U.S. attack. But the United States vetoed the resolution.

CSO: 4000/80

UNITED STATES

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES SCORE GRENADA INVASION

OW301041 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Five out of the seven announced democratic presidential candidates are strongly critical of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, according to interviews published by the WASHINGTON POST today.

The two other candidates support the action but with reservations.

"The invasion of Grenada proves only one thing: The world's most powerful nation can successfully invade the world's weakest country," said George McGovern, emphasizing that such "a formula for military interventionism" "will steadily erode America's position in the world."

"There has been no convincing evidence" that U.S. citizens in Grenada were in danger, said Alan Cranston, "instead, the invasion has taken a toll of human lives."

He added: "It was not our business to battle our way to Grenada and seek to determine who runs it."

"The U.S. cannot reserve to itself the right to use military force every time we see a government somewhere in the world we think we won't like," he said.

Another democratic candidate, Gary Hart, said: "A president of the United States cannot arbitrarily decide to invade another country when he does not like the policies of that nation. If this were the case, the United States would be invading half the nations of the world on a regular basis."

Ernest Hollings expressed the fear that gunboat diplomacy is bound to destroy "our credibility abroad."

By shooting, he went on, "we have violated the charter of the Organization of American States and angered our friends in Latin America and around the world."

Walter Mondale believed that Washington's "apparent indifference to international law will erode our moral authority to oppose outrages" in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and elsewhere raised by Soviet behavior in those areas.

John Glenn, who expressed support for the U.S. action in Grenada, complained however the administration has "too often" chosen "the military option as the first resort without adequately pursuing other alternatives" of foreign policy tools.

Reubin Askew, who is also in favor of the action, urged President Reagan to withdraw U.S. invading troops from Grenada "as soon as practical."

CSO: 4000/80

UNITED STATES

U.S. MODIFIES SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND

OW031048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, 2 Nov (XINHUA)--The U.S. administration today moderated its sanctions against Poland by taking "two limited steps" with the proclaimed aim of "inducing" the Polish Government to begin to take what it calls "a vath of national reconciliation and restore free trade unions."

Announcing the two steps, White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said that the United States jointly with its allies has agreed to enter into discussions on the Polish debt to official creditors. He said, "We seek repayment of U.S. loans to Poland" but are "not extending Poland new credits nor supporting Poland's entry into the International Monetary Fund."

"As a bilateral step," he said, Polish officials will be permitted to discuss with private U.S. fishing companies about "potential fishing arrangements." But "our ban on Polish fishing in U.S. waters still remains in place."

According to Speakes, Poland's total debt to the West is estimated at 25 billion dollars including 17 billion to Western governments. Poland owes the U.S. Government two billion and it owes private U.S. banks 1.1 billion.

Stressing that sanctions against Poland "remain in place," Speakes said that these steps are taken "in the hope of inducing the Polish Government to begin pursuing a path of national reconciliation and restore free trade unions."

Among the sanctions that still remain included suspension of Polish civil aviation privileges in the United States, the freeze on Export-Import Bank's line of export credit insurance for Poland, restrictions of export licensing of high technology items to Poland and suspension of Poland's most favored nations status.

CSO: 4000/80

UNITED STATES

U.S. ECONOMY GROWS 7.9 PERCENT IN THIRD QUARTER

OW210820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 20 Oct (XINHUA)--The U.S. economy grew at an annual rate of 7.9 percent in the third quarter of this year after adjustment for inflation, the Commerce Department announced here today.

The 7.9 percent figure is lower than the 9.7 percent registered in the second quarter but 1.9 percent above the previous third quarter peak two years ago.

The department said that the third quarter growth was largely fueled by higher overall sales and a growing trend among businesses towards building up their stocks.

The White House said in a statement issued today that the new gross national product figures showed that "the economy has moved out of the recovery phase and into expansion."

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department said its GNP-based measure to inflation is now running at 4.1 percent, compared with 4.3 percent in the second quarter.

The rate of unemployment declined from 9.5 percent of the total work force in August to 9.3 percent in September.

Many economists here now predicted that the U.S. economy will grow at a slower rate of between four and five percent in the coming quarters up to the presidential elections of November 1984. Inflation will rise again while unemployment will fall slightly, they said.

CSO: 4000/80

SOVIET UNION

USSR DENIES MICROWAVES AIMED AT U.S. EMBASSY

OW130712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union today rejected the U.S. Embassy charges that its building here has been bombarded with microwaves as an obvious attempt to agitate a fresh anti-Soviet campaign.

The U.S. Embassy in Moscow charged earlier this week that "low level" microwave radiation had been beamed at the embassy building from July to October this year.

According to a report of the Soviet Central Television studio tonight, the Soviet Foreign Ministry in a written statement delivered to the U.S. Embassy today said the American press kicked up a fuss about the affair a few years ago but a check by Soviet officials had found the U.S. allegation to be "without foundation."

Investigation has shown, the statement said, that an electromagnetic field discovered at the U.S. Embassy building was caused by industrial sources. The level of the field was substantially below safety standards and presented no danger to health, it added.

However, U.S. Embassy officials were reported to have put up screens to mark the microwaves and the embassy staff have been examined for possible side effects and given bonuses to compensate for "unhealthy" working conditions.

The beaming of microwaves reportedly reached a maximum intensity in 1975 and 1976 but has ceased since then. Western specialists held the waves were intended either to stop U.S. detectors from uncovering Soviet listening devices hidden in the embassy building or to jam the embassy's radio communications.

The Soviet statement said that by raising the already solved problem, the U.S. Embassy is trying to use the agitation in the press to further complicate Soviet-U.S. relations.

CSO: 4000/90

SOVIET UNION

USSR REJECTS LATEST U.S. PROPOSAL AT INF TALKS

OW151929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union today dismissed the latest U.S. proposal at the Geneva Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) talks as Washington's "new propaganda trick."

The United States proposed in Geneva a global limit of 420 warheads each for U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear arsenals Monday. The proposal was later officially announced in Washington.

A TASS commentary says today the proposal is "absolutely unacceptable" to the Soviet Union. It is only a new version of the "interim variant" rejected by Moscow long ago and aimed at "a unilateral Soviet disarmament."

United States President Ronald Reagan announced last March his interim agreement in which both sides are allowed to deploy a limited number of intermediate-range missiles on the basis of equality, which the Soviets termed as "extremely perilous."

The commentary says that the U.S. proposal in fact demands the Soviet Union consent to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe from which they can reach important targets in the Soviet Union within six to eight minutes.

The commentary rejects specifically the inclusion of Soviet missiles in its Asian territory in a global limit. The United States, on the other hand, is against the inclusion of French and British missiles in the INF bargaining.

The shipment of American cruise missiles to Europe will destroy the possibility of an agreement at Geneva, says the commentary.

Britain announced yesterday the arrival of the first 16 cruises at the Greenham Common Airbase.

CSO: 4000/90

SOVIET UNION

GROMYKO HONORS SYRIA'S KHADDAM, URGES PLO UNITY

OW121105 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today called for the restoration of the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) so that the PLO may remain an active anti-imperialist force in the mid-East.

Gromyko said this at a Kremlin banquet in honor of the visiting Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. But the TASS report to this effect did not say whether Khaddam had responded to Gromyko's call or not.

"We regard as highly important and urgent the need for overcoming strife and restoring unity within the ranks of the liberation movement of the Arab people of Palestine, which must remain an active and effective factor of the anti-imperialist struggle in the Middle East," Gromyko said.

Gromyko repeated the Soviet warning against those who play to expand the armed intervention in Lebanon and accused the United States of pressuring on Syria.
[sentence as received]

He condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada and warned that the projected basing of U.S. missiles in Western Europe will lead to a drastic intensification of the nuclear confrontation in Europe.

Khaddam said in reply that Syria will use whatever means at its disposal to defeat attempts to infringe on its independence and any possible acts of aggression. Threats from Washington and Tel Aviv cannot weaken the Syrians' resolve, he added.

He declared that Syria supported efforts at the Lebanese reconciliation conference for the country's unity and for the withdrawal of Israeli invaders and the multi-national force.

For a just and lasting peace in the mid-East, he went on, efforts should be made to force Israel to quit the occupied Arab lands and to recognize the Palestinian right to independent statehood under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, in their own homeland.

At this crucial moment for the mid-East, Khaddam said, Syrian-Soviet consultations are particularly important and the Soviet aid to Syria will "enable Syria to resist aggression."

The Syrian foreign minister arrived here November 10 for a "working visit" and left the Soviet Union today.

CSO: 4000/90

SOVIET UNION

USSR EMBASSY IN FRG CLARIFIES AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT

OWI21043 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn, 11 Nov (XINHUA)---The Soviet Embassy here made a clarification today on Ambassador Vladimir Semenov's recent threat to break off the Geneva talks on Euromissiles if the projected NATO deployment goes ahead.

Local press reports quoted the Soviet Embassy as saying that Semenov's statement should include the following sentence: "However, if the United States has not started de facto deployment, then the Geneva talks could still be continued."

This referred to a recent Soviet Government statement conveyed by Semenov to leaders of the parliamentary groups of Federal German political parties, which says, "if the Federal Assembly on November 21 and 22 gives the green light to the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles, it will be impossible to continue the Geneva talks."

The Soviet Embassy declined further explanation to the meaning of "de facto deployment." But official and press circles here speculated that it does not mean the start of deployment but the putting into operation of the first batch of missiles and, therefore, the Soviet Union would not break off the Geneva talks before the end of the year.

CSO: 4000/90

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SOVIET REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--On 6 and 7 November, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, China's central television will show the Soviet feature film "The Dawns Here Are Quiet," while the cultural life program will acquaint viewers with the Soviet song "Katyusha." On 6 November RENMIN RIBAO in its international column publishes a travel account entitled "Along the Dnepr." [Text] [OW100520 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 6 Nov 83]

GOSR RADIO PROGRAM--On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] the Central People's Radio Station included in its programming on 6, 7, and 8 November concerts rich in content, in which were heard songs by the Soviet composer Dunayevskiy, a vocal concert by (Gliyer) performed by Soviet vocalist Maksimova, and songs performed by the Red Banner Song and Dance ensemble of the Soviet Army. In addition, the "Countries of the World" program of the Central People's Radio Station also acquainted Chinese listeners with Tsiolkovskiy, Russian scientist, father of rocket technology and pioneer in rocket dynamics and interplanetary communications. [Text] [OW100527 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 7 Nov 83]

CSO: 4000/90

NORTHEAST ASIA

DENG SAYS PRC SEEKS JOINT EFFORTS ON KOREA ISSUE

OW211255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Oct (KYODO)--Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang called for efforts by his country, the United States and Japan to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula, a Japanese opposition leader disclosed Friday.

Hideo Den, leader of the United Social Democratic Party, said Hu also told him that China would welcome U.S. action to contact North Korea under certain conditions.

The Hu-Den meeting was held in Beijing on October 5 before a bomb attack on South Korean leaders occurred in Rangoon on October 9, intensifying South Korea's anti-Pyongyang feelings and North-South Korea tensions.

This was the first time that a Chinese leader proposed to exert the (?influence) of China, the U.S. and Japan on North and South Korea for peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula while welcoming contact between the U.S. and North Korea.

He also told Den that Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping told U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who visited China late last month that China supports North Korea's plan to establish a federated state of North and South Korea, Den said.

Deng also told Weinberger that North Korea has neither intention nor capability to invade South Korea and that China will never remain a passive spectator if South Korea invaded North Korea, Den said.

Persons accompanying Japan socialist party chairman Masashi Ishibashi on his visit to China late last month also said Chinese leaders told them that Deng told Weinberger that China wants to improve conditions so as to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

United States-North Korea rapprochement is likely to become a focus of attention in view of the strong desire in Japan and the U.S. as well as in China for peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

CSO: 4000/85

NORTHEAST ASIA

ROK STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST REAGAN VISIT

OW121102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1033 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Nov (XINHUA)--Thousands of South Korean University students held demonstrations in the past few days in protest against U.S. President Ronald Reagan's current visit to South Korea.

In the Seoul University which has a tradition of student movement, more than one thousand students demonstrated on November 4 and again on November 8, chanting slogans to express their disapproval of Reagan's visit and demand the U.S. stop supporting the South Korean authorities and to urge democratic reforms in South Korea. In the Songgyun-gwan University, more than 700 students held a similar demonstration on November 9.

About 500 students of the Koryo University clashed with police during their protest demonstration yesterday. Police forced their way into the university campus by firing tear gas and pepper-filled balloon. The demonstrators fought back police charges.

The student demonstrators distributed protesting leaflets in their campuses.

It is reported that over 20 students in nine universities were arrested by South Korean police these days.

CSO: 4000/85

NORTHEAST ASIA

PEACE CONFERENCE HELD IN JAPAN

OW052015 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Nov (XINHUA)--A conference against war and for peace was held here today with an appeal to the world people to oppose the policies of aggression and war pursued by the United States and the Soviet Union.

The conference, convened by Tokumatsu Sakamoto, Hisao Kuroda and other well-known personages, was attended by Sakamoto, chief director of the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity; Tokuma Utsumomiya, senator of the Japanese Parliament and 300 other people.

Sakamoto said in a report to the conference that the United States and the Soviet Union, who are contending for world hegemony, have created a tense and complicated world situation and increased the possibility of a nuclear war. "We are firmly opposed to the danger of war, including those occasional wars caused by intensified nuclear arms race," he added.

An appeal adopted at the end of the conference pointed out that the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union and their pursuance of policies of aggression and war are getting more and more intense, and that the danger of war caused by their interference in the Third World is increasing.

The appeal calls on world public opinion to fight for the prevention of war and frustrate the contention for hegemony between the United States and the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4000/85

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

CHINA, JAPAN TV EXCHANGES--Tokyo, 4 Nov (XINHUA)--The Chinese and Japanese peoples will have more opportunities to view each other's television programs under a new accord for the interflow of television art signed here today. Beginning next year, Chinese and Japanese T.V. delegations will visit each other's country for the exchange of telefilms, works of research and experience in making programs. The telefilms will be screened over T.V. stations or in cinemas in the host country. The first T.V. art interflow program will take place in Beijing, Shenyang and Shanghai, China next January and the second program in Japan in 1985. [Text] [OW041320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 4 Nov 83 OW]

KOREAN REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (XINHUA)--Noted South Korean democrat Kim Tae-chung who is in exile in the United States has recently called for Korea's reunification by setting up a north-south confederation, according to the Korean news agency KCNA. In a speech at the University of Southern California, he said that the north-south reunification could be achieved by forming a "confederal republic." Such a republic, he added, had "many things in common" with the proposal of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forth by the northern side of Korea. He said that the Korean nation had been split by foreign forces so its reunification should be achieved independently by the North and the South. [Text] [OW030801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 3 Nov 83]

ASEAN ON JAPANESE MILITARISM--Tokyo, 4 Nov (XINHUA)--People of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are still worried about the possibility of Japan becoming a military power despite a higher degree of trust in it, an opinion poll issued by the Japanese Foreign Ministry indicates. The poll was conducted from March to August this year among 850 people in each of the five ASEAN countries. The result shows Japan enjoys a better image in these nations, but there is still strong concern about possible revival of militarism in Japan. In Thailand, 54 percent of the people polled said they believed that Japan "will become an intimidating military power." The majority of pollees shared the hope for Japan's cooperation in economy, technology, trade and non-government investments, yet many people also aired their displeasure at Japan's economic expansion in Southeast Asia. [Text] [OW040736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 4 Nov 83]

CSO: 4000/85

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

TRIPOLI-CEASEFIRE, U.S.-SYRIAN INCIDENT NOTED

OW101456 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 10 Nov (XINHUA)--An Arab-mediated ceasefire between the conflicting PLO forces in Lebanon's northern city of Tripoli persisted today despite sporadic exchange of fire.

A report from Tripoli said that since the ceasefire took effect at 6 p.m. yesterday, parties concerned in the city have been busily working for the maintenance of the ceasefire and the lift of the siege of the Baddawi refugee camp.

Speaking to reporters in Tripoli today, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat declared that he had no intention to leave the embattled city, saying that he doesn't regard his life as more important than the lives of other fighters.

Meanwhile, the opposition PLO forces today announced their acceptance of the ceasefire but said that they were still beseiging the Baddawi refugee camp, the last stronghold of 'Arafat's fighters outside the city center of Tripoli.

In another development, the Syrian air defence force today opened fire against four U.S. F-14 fighter-bombers flying over Syrian positions in the region east of Beirut. A Syrian military spokesman claimed that the fighter-bombers were forced back towards the Mediterranean Sea.

In Lebanon, Radio Beirut also reported a reconnaissance mission by Israeli warplanes over Beirut.

CSO: 4000/92

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

DANGER OF NEW CONFLICT DEVELOPS IN LEBANON

OW120515 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1441 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Report by Yu Kaiyuan]

[Text] Beirut, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--Syrian air defenses in Lebanon's al-Biqa' Valley again opened fire against U.S. reconnaissance planes over the valley this morning.

A similar incident happened yesterday morning. Beirut Radio reported incessant reconnaissance missions last night by U.S. F-14 aircraft and French and British fighter planes over Lebanon. At the same time, Syrian and Israeli aircraft patrolled their own respective air spaces. The warplanes over the Middle East indicate the hidden danger of new conflicts in the region.

On 23 October, a bomb destroyed U.S. Marine Headquarters, killed 239 persons and wounded more than 80 others. Very much upset by the bomb explosion, U.S. authorities reiterated that the U.S. Marines "must remain there" and threatened retaliation. In addition, they have massed 30 warships in Lebanese waters. This is one of the causes for tension here. Moreover, it is reported that according to U.S. intelligence Soviet-made SS-21 missiles will be deployed to (Falujia) mountain, some 20 kilometers east of Beirut, and aimed at U.S. warships in Lebanese coastal waters. Citing the protection of ships as a reason, the United States has stepped up reconnaissance flights over Lebanon.

On the other side, Syria not long ago reacted to U.S. military deployment by declaring a state of general mobilization and recalling its reservists in order to guard against a U.S.-Israeli joint attack. Israeli authorities have further intensified the situation by fanatically bombing a large area in al-Biqa' Valley on 4 November and announcing an emergency recall of reservists on 9 November.

People are concerned about whether U.S. authorities will retaliate for the bomb explosion and about the scope of the retaliation, if any. Because the British are opposed to U.S. retaliation and it is hard to determine who is to blame for the bomb explosion, people think that the United States will assume a prudent attitude towards the question whether they should have a showdown with Syria.

Observers here think that if the Soviet-made SS-21 missiles truly threaten the safety of U.S. warships, the possibility of so-called "preventive" strikes by the United States to destroy the missile bases cannot be ruled out.

At present, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam is visiting the Soviet Union. It is reported that both Syria and the Soviet Union have condemned the military escalation by the United States and Israel in the Middle East. People are watching what effect his visit will have on the U.S.-Syrian confrontation.

CSO: 4000/92

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SYRIAN, PLO DISSIDENT FORCES ATTACK PLO IN TRIPOLI

OW120151 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--Several people were killed and some 30 more wounded today in attacks mounted by Syrian troops and PLO dissidents on the al-Baddawi refugee camp near Tripoli with rockets and artillery fire.

According to reports received here, a PLO spokesman said in Tripoli that the PLO positions around the camp came under a three-hour bombardment this afternoon.

PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat told reporters today that the Syrian forces are preparing a new offensive, but he said that "the PLO is not a military base to conquer but a revolution of five million Palestinians and 150 million Arabs."

He described the fighting around Tripoli in the past eight days "the fiercest in the history of Palestinian resistance."

Asked about the request by local leaders that he leave Tripoli, 'Arafat said, "I cannot leave while my people are being killed daily. I am a freedom fighter and I want to be with my people in time of distress."

Meanwhile, thousands of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip rallied in mosques, denouncing the massacre of Palestinians by Syrian and Libyan troops in northern Lebanon.

CSO: 4000/92

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SYRIAN PRESIDENT ON RELATIONS WITH USSR, U.S.

OW170822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 16 Nov (XINHUA)--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said that Syria would resort to all means to counter-attack in self-defense if it was invaded by Israel.

In an interview with an American journalist published here today by local papers, he did not rule out the possibility of a war between Syria and Israel which would lead to a direct Soviet-U.S. confrontation.

Al-Asad reiterated that Syria would withdraw its troops from Lebanon under the demand of the legitimate Lebanese authorities only after Israel pulls out its troops unconditionally.

He did not expect the improvement of relations between Syria and Israel even if the withdrawal of the two countries' troops took place. Because, he held, "the Arab-Israeli conflicts are not arisen from Lebanon nor are they to be ended there. There are still issues of the occupied Syrian land and the national rights of the Palestinian people."

On the relations between Syria and the Soviet Union, the president said that it is firm because of the Soviet support for his country against Israeli aggression.

Referring to Syrian-U.S. relations, he said that it was good for a period of time after 1974 because the U.S. then took the Syrian interests into consideration, whereas it now pursues the unwise gunboat policy against Syria.

CSO: 4000/92

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

'ARAFAT SAYS PLO SENDING MISSION TO MOSCOW

OW160806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Paris, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said here tonight that he fought in Tripoli "to safeguard the Palestinians' independence in making political decisions."

Speaking on French radio, he added that PLO is now facing an "extremely difficult" situation. "We are surrounded and attacked by the Syrians and Libyans. At the same time, we are also surrounded by the Israeli Navy."

He accused Syria and Libya of "attempting to control the Palestinian center" and "using the Palestine problem as a card in the Middle East." He stressed that "when we are attacked by the armies of Libya and Syria, we have to adjust our lines."

He said there exists a kind of Syria-U.S. pact just like last year's Israel-U.S. accord in Lebanon aimed at liquidating the PLO.

'Arafat disclosed that the PLO has already made contacts with the Soviet Union and "will send a delegation to Moscow within a week" to exchange views with Soviet leaders on the current situation in the Middle East.

He announced that al-Fatah will hold a conference at the beginning of 1984 to define the strategy of various organizations under the Palestinian center.

CSO: 4000/92

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

TRIPOLI CEASEFIRE BROKEN BY SYRIAN SHELLING

OW110742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 10 Nov (XINHUA)--Syrian troops today opened artillery and rocket fire on the Baddawi Palestinian refugee camp and the port area of Tripoli, thus breaking the ceasefire agreement which had barely come into force last night.

According to Jordanian television, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat told reporters in Tripoli today that Syria had massed two brigades around Tripoli and another battalion was sent as reinforcements last night in addition to 1,000 Libyan troops and the Hatan brigade of the Palestine Liberation Army. He expected the Syrian troops to advance towards Tripoli from the north, south, and east and the situation in Tripoli to be critical indeed.

Syria's aim, he said, was to do away with the Palestinian people's cause.

Lebanese former prime minister Rachid Karami in a statement here today appealed to the belligerent parties to abide by the ceasefire agreement and called on 'Arafat and his loyalists to withdrawal from Tripoli, thereby averting a new massacre and destruction, according to a Syrian TV report.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in a statement here on November 9, condemned the Fatah opponents and their supporters for continued bombardment of Palestinian refugee camps and Tripoli. It demanded an immediate end to the killing and dialogue so as to maintain PLO's unity, safeguard the Palestine cause and fight together with the Syrian and Lebanese patriotic forces against the looming threat of an invasion by the United States and Israel.

The Arab Writers' Union in a similar statement here on November 8 urged the belligerents to turn their guns at the Israeli enemy, rally around the PLO and struggle for the national rights of the Palestinian people.

CSO: 4000/92

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

FATAH EXCHANGES LETTERS WITH USSR OVER LEBANON

OW120313 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Tunis, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of Fatah, the biggest organization within the PLO, had a quick exchange of letters yesterday with the Soviet leaders on the critical situation in northern Lebanon.

According to a Palestine news agency (WAFA) report today, the Fatah Central Committee received a letter from the Soviet leaders concerning the consistent Soviet stand on the events in northern Lebanon.

The Central Committee in a reply demanded that the Soviet Union apply more pressure on Syria to end the bloodshed and the undercutting of the PLO.

It was the second message this week that the Fatah Central Committee sent to the Soviet leaders.

According to the WAFA report, the PLO representative here, Hakem Balaoui, met the Soviet ambassador here yesterday and briefed him on the latest developments in northern Lebanon.

The Soviet ambassador stated at the meeting the consistent and principled Soviet position on the Palestinian cause and expressed support for the PLO led by Yasir 'Arafat.

He said that the Arabs must strengthen their unity and settle their differences in order to deal with Israel's aggression.

CSO: 4000/92

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

'ARAFAT ASKED TO LEAVE--Damascus, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--Achir Dayeh, mayor of Lebanon's northern city of Tripoli, today asked PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to leave the city to avert further bloodshed. In response to the request, 'Arafat told reporters in Tripoli that he could not leave the Palestinian people when they are faced with danger. But he said that his stay in Tripoli is temporary and he would return to the PLO headquarters in Tunis when the situation improved. The PLO leader also told reporters that the Palestine National Council would meet in December or at the beginning of the next year to discuss the status of dissident PLO factions. [Text] [OW111852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 11 Nov 83]

FRENCH ATTACK PRO-IRAN CAMP--Beirut, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--French super-Etendard jets twice bombed the pro-Iran organization Amal Islamic's barracks east of Ba'labakk this afternoon, killing at least 25 and wounding 120 people, reported Radio Beirut. The jets took off from the French aircraft carrier "Clemenceau" in the Mediterranean. The French raid was welcomed by the Israeli authorities. At the same time, Israeli war planes also made flights over southern Lebanon. The Israeli air raid on several Amal Islamic training camps south of B'labakk yesterday has left 35 dead and 85 wounded. Amal Islamic was reported to have been involved in the October 23 and November 4 bombings in which nearly 300 American and French soldiers in Beirut and about 30 Israelis in Tyre were killed. The French Defense Ministry said today the bombing of the Amal Islamic barracks was to prevent further attacks on the multinational contingent in Lebanon. [Text] [OW180246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 18 Nov 83]

CSO: 4000/92

EASTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO DESCRIBES HUNGARIAN COOPERATIVES

HK171121 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by reporter Xu Hongzhi [6079 1347 3112]: "Thriving Hungarian Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] There are favorable conditions for the development of agriculture in Hungary. Two-thirds of its land is flat and good for farming. The Danube and the Tisza run through the whole land providing facilities for irrigation.

From the two agricultural cooperatives that we visited, we can see Hungary in miniature.

One is the "New Life" cooperative in Ai-si-tai-guo-mu [1002 2448 3141 2654 8281], north of the Hungarian-Czechoslovakian border. This is a large cooperative, 58 kilometers wide from east to west, with 7,000 hectares of land. Its economic activities include agriculture, forestry, animal-breeding, and side occupations. It lays particular emphasis on industrial and sideline undertakings.

Here, the land is hilly with poor soil. Before the establishment of cooperatives, local peasants could not make a living by just relying on land cultivation. During the cooperative movement in 1960, seven natural villages here each set up a cooperative. But management was poor and losses resulted, year after year. To reverse the situation, various communes introduced industries and side occupations from 1965. Not long after, things really picked up. In 1975, these seven cooperatives were integrated into the existing "New Life" cooperative. The scale of industrial and sideline production was then also expanded. Increasing prosperity smiled on the cooperative.

According to the head of the cooperative, the profits realized by it from industry have now accounted for 90 percent of the total, while those from agriculture represent only 10 percent. With the development of industrial and sideline undertakings, commune members' per capita income has increased from 10,000 forints a year in the 1960's to 54,000 forints, not including income from private plots. This shows that there has been a great improvement in the living standard of peasants.

Another cooperative is the "Peace Defender" in Li-Bo [0448 3134] south of the Hungarian-Yugoslavian border. Here the soil is fertile, but it is relatively far away from major cities. Therefore, the cooperative chiefly relies on agriculture and animal-breeding and basically does not get involved with industrial and sideline undertakings.

The "Peace Defender cooperative" cover 4 villages, with a total of 380 members, and has 2,000 hectares of cultivable land.

Before 1967, the cooperative's activities were relatively scattered. There were as many as 16 kinds of agricultural crops under cultivation. Later, a reform was effected. Specialized production was practiced, with efforts concentrated on the cultivation of wheat, corn, beets and soybeans. Regarding animal-breeding, the cooperative just raised chickens, ducks, and beef cattle. Other kinds of birds or animals were left to the care of cooperative members on a private basis. The cooperative set up an agricultural machinery station and basically realized mechanization.

The "Peace Defender" cooperative has attached importance to the role of science and technology. It is held that without science, production cannot possibly continue. The cooperative has adopted "industrialized methods" in keeping chicks. It has used electronic computers to formulate production plans, check the production conditions of various crops, and carry out economic accounting. It has established close ties with institutes of higher learning and research units and has actively trained its own specialized technical personnel.

Thanks to the efforts of the whole body of cooperative members, the "Peace Defender" cooperative has handled agricultural production better and better and has achieved a continuous increase in production. Despite serious drought this year, it has still reaped a bumper harvest. Wheat output can reach 7.2 tons per hectare, soybeans 2.2 tons per hectare, and early-maturity corn 10 tons per hectare. Gao-luo-si La-si-luo [7559 3157 2448 2139 2448 3157], head of the cooperative, said proudly: "Specialists say that our achievements have reached the advanced world level. But we do not rest satisfied."

The Hungarian comrades hold that the private-plot economy is part of the socialist economy. Therefore, they encourage the peasants to work private plots where collective work is not affected. It is stipulated that each cooperative member can obtain 0.6 of a hectare for private management.

The raising of animals and poultry is an important part of the private-plot economy. The 380 members of the "Peace Defender" cooperative have raised a total of 5,000 pigs, 35 head of beef cattle and 750,000 chicks. Meat and eggs produced are purchased by the cooperative. No limit is set on the number of animals raised by cooperative members. Given the cultivation of private plots by the cooperative on behalf of its members and the supply of fodder by the cooperative, each cooperative member can obtain gratis every year 25 quintals of broken corn as fodder, which is sent to each member's home. Where there is a need for more, he can get all that is really required.

The private-plot economy not only provides large supplies of non-staple food-stuffs for the state to satisfy market needs but also allows more income for cooperative members. Last year, the income from private plots of the "Peace Defender" cooperative reached 120,000 forints per capita, greatly exceeding the income (65,000 forints) from collective labor.

The agricultural policy of Hungary has stimulated peasants' enthusiasm. Peasants have become rich quickly. Market supplies have also become abundant and have shown great variety. The comrades of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture said that agricultural cooperatives must still be continuously run for a long time to come. The direction for future development calls for encouraging intensive production and developing new technology and new seed strains, in order to further improve the results of production.

CSO: 4005/158

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XINHUA INTERVIEWS BOTSWANA PRESIDENT MASIRE

OW101912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Gaborone, 10 Nov (XINHUA)--Botswana President Quett Masire today expressed the hope that Botswana's relations with China will develop in a big way after his forthcoming visit to China.

In an interview with XINHUA before his China tour next week, the president said: "I am looking forward to this visit."

He added that he admired the Chinese people for their discipline, ability and devotion to work for their country.

"The more we come together, the more we get to know each other. The more we get to know each other's problems, the more we are able to discuss and find ways and means to removing impediments," he said.

On the situation in southern Africa, he denounced South Africa and the U.S. for stalling Namibia's independence. Botswana is against the linkage of Namibia's independence with the Cuban withdrawal from Angola, he said.

The president said his country welcomes a new deal to be worked out by Angolans without outside interference.

He expressed concern over recent Botswana-Zimbabwe border incidents. "Our survival is interrelated. Everything really points to the fact that we will benefit by working together rather than working against each other," he said.

CSO: 4000/91

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

NEW STAGE OF COOPERATION IN EASTERN AFRICA

OW171038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 17 Nov 83

["News Analysis: A New Stage in Eastern African Cooperation"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Nairobi, 16 Nov (XINHUA correspondent Ye Zhixiong)--Today, presidents of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda met in Arusha, northern Tanzania, in a brotherly atmosphere, and reached agreement on the distribution of the assets and liabilities of the former East African Community, and recommended that the Tanzania-Kenya border be re-opened as soon as possible to increase trade.

This is an important mark in the normalization of relations between the three eastern African countries, and has paved the way to political and economic cooperation in eastern Africa.

The East African Community, established in 1967 with its headquarters in Arusha, had made great contributions to the political, economic and cultural development of the then three newly independent countries. They unified railways, ports, airways, banking, posts and telecommunications.

However, in the later years, policy differences among them became evident and finally led to the collapse of the community in 1977. Tanzania closed its borders with Kenya and trade nearly came to an end.

However, the tense atmosphere did not allow an orderly division of the community's assets and liabilities at that time. Each of them simply took over what the community left within its territory.

But, history has proven that these countries share an inseparable link in geography, economy and culture and have a common destiny, thus cooperation can promote development while division would create difficulties. In the six years or more since the collapse of the community, transportation and communication have suffered a lot from artificial obstructions. Kenya has felt the limitation in its industrial development for lack of east African markets. Tanzania has felt the shortage of consumer goods and Uganda is in need of export outlets from Mombasa in Kenya.

Since the early 1970s, the three countries have all had serious economic difficulties under the impact of world economic recession and the "oil crisis." It made them further realize the necessity of renewing their cooperation.

Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda are all opposed to big-power politics and opposed to colonialism and apartheid, and are upholding national independence and African unity. With the re-adjusted economic policies of their countries in the past few years, the three have found themselves having more and more problems in common.

In addition, the establishment of the preferential trade area of eastern, central and southern Africa made them feel even more the urgency of renewing their link.

Once the political will was there, the three heads of state have met in Arusha several times since July. In the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual concession, they accepted this formula for the division of assets and liabilities of the community: Kenya takes 42 percent, Tanzania 32 percent and Uganda 26 percent.

This formula brings the nearly six years' negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion, ushering in a new stage of eastern African cooperation.

CSO: 4000/91

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

RADIO BEIJING DECRIES U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

OW280443 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Commentary by (Fu Yangzhong) from the "International Current Events Program": "U.S. Armed Invasion of Grenada, an Act of a Strong Country Bullying a Weak One"]

[Text] Turmoil occurred in Grenada, an island country in the eastern part of the Caribbean Sea, in mid-October, when Prime Minister Bishop was shot and killed and the army took over the government. Then, 2,000 U.S. troops suddenly invaded Grenada in the small hours of 25 October. As a result, the situation in the country has rapidly changed.

On 26 October, a spokesman of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement strongly condemning the United States for its armed invasion of Grenada and calling on American troops to immediately withdraw from the country. The spokesman pointed out: The U.S. armed invasion of Grenada, whatever the pretext, is a gross violation of the UN Charter and the basic norms governing relations between states, and an act of power politics of a strong country bullying a weak one.

Grenada, consisting of Grenada, Carriacou and several other small islands, is situated at the southern tip of the lesser Antilles in the Caribbean Sea, with a land area of 344 square kilometers and a population of more than 110,000. St George's is its capital. Grenada is an agricultural country, with nutmeg, banana and cocoa as its main crops.

Grenada, which was a colony of Britain, is of great strategic importance in the eastern Caribbean Sea. Grenada gained independence on 7 February 1974, and became a member of the British Commonwealth. The New Jewel Movement, led by Bishop, staged a coup in March 1979, and a new government was formed under him. After Bishop came to power, Grenada established close relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba. Cuba sent a large number of specialists to work in Grenada.

Affected by the world economic crisis, Grenada had great economic difficulties while Bishop was in power. In order to overcome such economic difficulties, Bishop advocated adopting a relatively moderate policy toward the West. Bishop visited the United States in the summer of this

year, and West European countries later, in the hope that Grenada could obtain economic aid from the West. Bishop's policy aroused discontent among some people in the New Jewel Movement and the government. The conflict over the policy came into the open on 12 October. Deputy Prime Minister Coard and the army denounced Bishop for acting arbitrarily, and put him under house arrest.

On 19 October, 37 students and some government ministers supporting Bishop stormed into the prime minister's office and rescued him from house arrest. Then Bishop and his supporters paraded in a square in the center of the capital, and troops opened fire on them. On the same evening, Army Commander Austin announced that Prime Minister Bishop had been shot and killed. Also killed were the foreign minister, the minister of housing, the minister of education and two trade union leaders. When this news got around, tens of thousands of people took to the streets to demonstrate. Thus, the situation in Grenada was very tense. The international airport was closed, and so were stores.

On the following day, 20 October, Army Commander Austin announced the establishment of the Revolutionary Military Council headed by himself, which took over the government and removed all cabinet members from office.

The military coup, which took place in Grenada, and particularly the killing of the prime minister and some ministers, aroused the concern of Caribbean countries. The leaders of 13 member countries of the Caribbean Community held an emergency meeting on 22 October, at which they decided to suspend Grenada from membership and to cut off trade relations and sea and air ties with it.

As Grenada was in great turbulence, the United States openly sent troops to invade Grenada on the pretext of protecting American citizens residing in the country. A naval force, including an aircraft carrier, suddenly changed course and sailed toward Grenada on 21 October. In the small hours of 25 October, 2,000 U.S. troops landed in Grenada and captured the Salines Point Airport in the east. The invading troops fought fiercely with Grenadian troops and militiamen and Cuban personnel on the island. More than 30 Soviet advisers and over 200 armed Cuban personnel were captured. The fighting is still going on, but the invading U.S. troops already control most of Grenada.

The U.S. armed invasion of Grenada is one of its biggest military operations since its war of aggression against Vietnam. This is another invasion by the United States of a Central American country, following its invasion and occupation of the Dominican Republic in 1965.

The undisguised use of force by the United States against a sovereign country, an act of power politics, has met with strong opposition from Latin American countries. Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Panama, Guyana, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica and Brazil have all expressed opposition to the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and have called for all foreign troops to withdraw

from that country. Britain, France, Poland, Portugal and other countries have also called on the United States to stop its aggression against Grenada.

The UN Security Council called an emergency meeting late at night on 25 October to discuss the Grenadian situation. At the meeting, the Grenadian representative strongly condemned the American act of aggression. He pointed out: The elaborately planned U.S. operation is aimed at overthrowing the Grenadian Government and deciding on the fate of the Grenadian people according to the will of the United States. The representatives of Mexico, Nicaragua, Guyana and other countries called on the UN Security Council to take measures to have foreign troops withdraw from Grenada.

A tense atmosphere has prevailed in the United Nations over the past few days. People are generally concerned about the tense situation resulting from the U.S. invasion of Grenada. In their conversations, some diplomats and journalists from Latin American, African and Asian countries said: The U.S. invasion of Grenada is a dangerous, reckless and irrational act, which may cause unpredictable consequences.

Central America and the Caribbean region are two of the hot spots in the world. Interference by the superpowers has complicated the situation there all the more. Wanton U.S. interference in Grenada's internal affairs, through its armed invasion of that country, can in no way help restore normal order in Grenada, but will aggravate the already tense situation in the Caribbean region.

Our government has consistently advocated implementing the five principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations, and opposed interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. The problems of various countries in Latin America and the Caribbean region should be solved by the people of those countries themselves, and the problems among them should be solved through peaceful consultation. The United States must immediately stop its armed intervention in Grenada and withdraw its troops from that country, so that the situation in that region will return to normal.

CSO: 4005/130

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

LATIN AMERICANS PROTEST AT U.S. EMBASSIES

OW271617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--People in some Latin American countries have held demonstrations and rallies against U.S. invasion of Grenada.

Students of the University of Panama staged a parade Tuesday in front of the U.S. Embassy in Panama. Their spokesman Jose Alvaro, in an interview with the reporter of the Panamanian newspaper LA PRENSA, said that U.S. imperialism had "stretched its claws into Central America," just as it did in Panama in 1964.

On the same day, demonstrators in Costa Rica gathered before the U.S. Embassy, hurling red paint and eggs at the embassy building and the U.S. national flag.

Demonstrations were held in various places in Cuba Wednesday. In spite of heavy rain, the Cubans from all walks of life paraded through the streets, shouting slogans "we shall fight back if the U.S. imperialists invade our country!" and "yankees, get out of Grenada!"

Tens of thousands of Nicaraguans staged a mass rally in the capital city Managua Tuesday in support of Grenadians. At the rally, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the coordinator of the Junta of the Government of Nicaragua and Desi McWirram, Grenadan ambassador to the United Nations condemned the U.S. invasion and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Grenada.

CSO: 4000/83

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

U.S. GRENADA INVASION OPPOSED--London, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--The London-based Socialist International most strongly condemned the invasion and occupation by United States armed forces of the independent state of Grenada, according to a press release received here today. In a declaration on Grenada, the Socialist International reaffirmed its denunciation of the killing of Grenadan Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. It did not, however, see any justification for foreign intervention in this act and the subsequent political crisis. It said the U.S. protests against the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan lose credibility because of her current action in Grenada. After these events one fears the worst in arranging a political solution of the general crisis in Central America, it concluded. [Text] [OW271623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 27 Oct 83]

SURINAME EXPELS CUBANS--Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA)--Suriname yesterday ordered about 25 Cuban Embassy staff members and more than 80 advisers to leave that country, according to reports from Paramaribo. The order followed last week's announcement made by Daisy Bouterse, president of the Policy Center of Suriname, in a television speech, to expel Cuban Ambassador Oscar Osvaldo, to lower its diplomatic status with Cuba and to suspend cultural and educational agreements between the two countries. These measures aimed at reducing Cuban influence were taken soon after the U.S. invasion of neighboring Grenada. Bouterse also condemned the U.S.-led armed invasion of Grenada in his speech. [Text] [OW311204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 31 Oct 83]

JAMAICA EXPELS SOVIETS, CUBAN--Beijing, 2 Nov (XINHUA)--The Jamaican Government has ordered four Soviet diplomatic officials and one correspondent of the official Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA to leave the country within 72 and 48 hours respectively, according to reports reaching here. The decision was announced by Prime Minister Edward Seaga in Kingston yesterday. Speaking in parliament yesterday, Seaga said that security men had discovered the five involved in a planned murder of a senior female diplomat working for the protocol department of the Jamaican Foreign Ministry. The woman diplomat was said to have learned of the Soviet Embassy officials covert actions to obtain intelligence about Jamaica from Joseph Barie, an employee of the Foreign Ministry. Seaga also said that the Foreign Ministry had called in the Soviet Ambassador and informed him of the decision. The Soviet ambassador was also asked to reduce the representation of his embassy. [Text] [OW021246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 2 Nov 83]

LATIN AMERICANS PROTEST INVASION--Beijing, 3 Nov (XINHUA)--Demonstrations were held in Venezuela, Brazil and Bolivia in protest against U.S. invasion of Grenada. Some 2,000 students in Venezuela yesterday shouted slogans against U.S. invasion of Grenada before the U.S. Embassy and burned a U.S. national flag. In Brazil, some 500 people including some Americans residing in the country paraded on November 1 in front of the city parliamentary building and the U.S. consulate in Rio de Janeiro, protesting against U.S. invasion. In La Paz, several thousand workers and students rallied and paraded on October 31 to protest against the invasion. A demonstrator said the United States will try in vain to stop the people's national liberation movement in Latin America by invading Grenada. [Text] [OWO32122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 3 Nov 83]

CSO: 4000/83

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROFESSOR VIEWS POPULATION CONTROL STRATEGY

OW091930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)--Chinese population expert said that China's growing labor power was a very pressing problem in formulating a development strategy for the country.

Wu Lumping, professor of demography at the Chinese People's University, told a development forum here that people between the age of 15 and 65 number 630 million to 640 million in China now and will reach 820 million to 840 million by the end of this century. This problem must be tackled in a comprehensive manner as regards education, employment, labor organization, working hours, industrial structure and technical structure, he said.

The size of China's population required that it be included in future development. But in doing so, full consideration should be given to the inertia, cyclic and cumulative character of population growth as well as the role of population on social and economic development.

There was hope that China could control population size at 1.2 billion by the end of the century, he said. But this would not be easy because the people under 23 number about 500 million, a potential threat to population control efforts.

Tight population growth control would inevitably lead to an aging population, he said. Now China has about 49.5 million people over 65 and the number will reach 95 million to 100 million by the end of the century. The aging of population of China would be the fastest in human history. The problem would become most serious after the year 2020 and the peak aging year would be 2040. This problem had to be given full attention strategically, he stressed.

He urged greater efforts to improve the quality of the population, especially their cultural and scientific levels. He stressed that appropriate social and economic policies should be worked out to speed such improvement in the rural areas and areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

CSO: 4000/82

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RAISING EDUCATIONAL, LIVING STANDARDS

OW081438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)--Improving the health and education of China's people will be crucial to the country's future development, according to a recent forum sponsored by the Technical and Economic Research Center of the State Council.

The people's political, ideological, scientific, cultural and nutritional standards should all be considered, said Zhang Jian, vice-president of the Chinese Education Society.

A special department should be set up to study ways of bringing up healthier children and to work out policies for giving children the best possible care and education, he said. Attention should be paid to school education, family education, social education and life-time education, he added.

Education should be closely combined with scientific research and production to turn science and technology into productive forces as quickly as possible and promote economic prosperity and social progress.

More funds should be allocated for education and training in various trades, Zhang said.

CSO: 4000/82

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YOUNGER MEMBERS REJUVENATE DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

OW040824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--[dateline as received]--Scientists, professors, artists, engineers, doctors and teachers are among the 55,000 new members who have joined China's eight democratic parties in the past four years. These middle-aged intellectuals are mostly in their 40's and 50's and have helped rejuvenate the parties.

On the list of the newly-admitted members are An Zhendong, 52, of the Jiusan (September 3) Society, vice-governor of Heilongjiang Province; Li Ganliu, 50, of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and vice-mayor of Handan, Hebei Province; Zheng Shouyi, 52, of the China Zhi Gong Dang (Public Interest Party) who is now deputy director of China's Institute of Oceanology and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Qingdao Municipal People's Congress; 46-year-old pipa virtuoso, Liu Dehai, of the China Democratic League; and plastic surgeon, Song Ruyao, of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party.

Among the 16,000 new members in China's Democratic League which is the largest of the eight democratic parties, 75 percent are below age 55. Of the 11,000 members of the Jiusan Society, mainly scientists and technicians, 34 percent are 55 or younger.

An official of the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee commented that the new and younger members will make the democratic parties more active and vigorous and therefore enable them to play a more important role in the country's political life.

The eight democratic parties, many of which were founded in the 1940's, are the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the China Zhi Gong Dang, the Jiusan Society and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League. In 1949 when the People's Republic was founded, they had 20,000 members. By 1957, their membership had grown to 100,000.

During the "Cultural Revolution," these parties ceased to be active and many members resigned. Membership had dropped to 65,000 by 1978.

At the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party, the CPC reaffirmed the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" defining the position and functions of the democratic parties in China's political life. This helped to restore confidence and revitalize the parties.

Today the membership of the eight parties exceeds 120,000.

CSO: 4000/82

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES HELP IN MINORITY AREAS

OW070920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--More than 1,100 members of China's eight democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce have been involved, during the past two years, in programs to help underdeveloped border regions, according to sources at the United Front Work Department of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Among them are experts, professors, scientists, doctors, teachers, technicians and people experienced in commerce. They have completed 600 projects in 110 areas where minority people are concentrated.

To offer intellectual help in areas populated by minorities is one of the ways in which the democratic parties serve the country's modernization drive. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have issued special circulars in support of such activities.

At a conference last February five democratic parties--the China Democratic League, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, the Jiusan Society and the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang--signed 151 contracts with eight regions in the fields of education, medicine, economic management, accounting and statistics, municipal works and the exploitation of natural resources. The number of such projects has increased to 317 over the past few months.

Intellectual help includes scientific investigation, lectures, training courses, and consulting services.

Since the beginning of this year the democratic parties have sent 130 specialists on investigation projects in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Ningxia, Yunnan and Guangdong. Among the most valued suggestions raised by them were one on developing coal mines in Inner Mongolia made by Sun Yueqi, 90, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, and a comprehensive report on the use of hydraulic resources in Xinjiang written by an investigation group of the China Democratic League led by the well-known specialist in mechanics Qian Weichang.

The democratic party members, many of whom are noted scientists, economists and professors, have given 1,312 lectures in the past few years on economics, science, education, literature and other topics to 190,000 people.

Incomplete statistics show that 88 training courses have been run for 8,600 local medical workers, managerial personnel, bookkeepers and primary and middle school teachers.

In addition, over 90 groups have been sent to enterprises located in areas populated by minority people to offer consulting services. Their suggestions, centering around management, technical and structural reform and long-term planning, helped quite a few enterprises begin to make a profit.

CSO: 4000/82

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BACKGROUND GIVEN ON PRC DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

OW290823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)—China's eight democratic parties will hold their national congresses early November to the end of December.

With a total membership of over 120,000, the parties are all members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), a patriotic [word indistinct] organization led by the Communist Party, and cooperate with the Communist Party in state affairs and political life through democratic consultation and supervision. All of them have their own constitutions and central leading organs and carry on activities independently.

These democratic parties were founded and developed in the war of resistance against Japan (1937-1945) and the struggle against the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang and have worked with the Communist Party in the past decades. They were primarily composed of members of the national bourgeoisie, the upper class urban petty bourgeoisie, intellectuals and other patriots. Responding to the call of the Communist Party, they participated in the first CPPCC meeting in November 1949, which announced the founding of the People's Republic of China and organized the Central People's Government of New China.

Since liberation the Chinese Communist Party has implemented a policy of "long-coexistence and mutual supervision" between the Communist Party and the democratic parties. In 1978 China entered a new historical period centered on the four modernizations, and fundamental changes have taken place in the social classes. Capitalists have become working people and the majority of intellectuals from the old society have become members of the working class, so that the democratic parties have acquired the character of political unions of socialist workers and patriots. The democratic parties see their duty in the 1980's as socialist modernization, reunification of the country and world peace.

The democratic parties draw their members from certain sectors of society. The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang is mainly composed of patriots who were previously members of the Kuomintang Party, and their relatives. The China Democratic League is made up mainly of intellectuals with cultural and educational backgrounds. Members of the China Democratic National Construction Association tend to be former industrialists and businessmen. The China Association for Promoting Democracy is mainly composed of primary and middle school teachers and intellectuals in publishing circles.

Members of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Democratic Party are mainly medical workers. Members of the China Zhigongdang (Public Interest Party) are returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives. The Jiusan (September 3) Society is formed of intellectuals in cultural, educational, scientific and technical circles. Members of the Taiwan Democratic [word indistinct] League are people of Taiwanese origin who live on the mainland.

However, along with the development of their organizations, the democratic parties have broadened their bases. With a large number of political activists and specialists and scholars of great learning, the democratic parties have enthusiastically participated in consultation and discussions on important events in the political life of the state and have done much work to develop sparetime education, economic and technical consulting services, economic and cultural growth in minority areas and national reunification.

Of the members of the democratic parties 6,934 (5.8 percent) are deputies to the People's Congress and CPPCC Committees at national and provincial levels. China's democratic parties are playing an increasing role in the political and economic life of the state.

CSO: 4000/82

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INDUSTRIALIST ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSES

OW081158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)--The past four years have been a golden age for China's former industrialists and businessmen since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, said a leading Chinese industrialist here this morning.

"It is in the past four years that our comrades have made the most concentrated contribution to our country's construction and enjoyed more ease of mind than at any time since the founding of the People's Republic of China," said Hu Ziang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, in a joint working report at the opening ceremony of the Fifth National Congress of the federation and Fourth National Congress of the association.

Hu recalled the achievements of the federation and association since their last national congresses in 1979. These, he said, include success in advisory and consultancy services on economic affairs, running collective enterprises and providing jobs for young people, starting sparetime schools and training courses, and helping introduce foreign funds and technology.

To meet the needs of readjusting the country's economy, Hu said, the federation and association have in the past four years rendered advisory and consultancy services on economic affairs. Already, he said, 807 organizations for these services have been built up by 227 local committees of the federation and association. Some 20,000 people have taken part and more than 700 have been to minority areas in 17 provinces and autonomous regions. The proposals of the federation and association on improving the management and maintenance of equipment, developing Chinese herbal medicine and conserving and developing China's traditional foods are valued by leaders of the government, Hu continued.

Hu said that local committees of the federation and association have started 938 sparetime schools and training courses of various kinds, training 120,000 students in specialities in industry, commerce and engineering. There are also more than 2,500 members of the federation and association taking on 30,000 people as apprentices.

"It has been proved in the past four years that the advisory and consultancy services and special training are an effective approach in contributing the specific knowledge of members to the four modernizations," Hu Ziang said.

The federation and association have started 3,344 collective enterprises in the past four years, providing jobs for 90,000 unemployed young people, Hu said. The enterprises have made profits of more than 32 million yuan (about 16 million dollars) and are welcomed by both people and government. Some have achieved the title of "national model unit."

Hu said that the federation and association had in the past four years received 27,968 people from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao as well as Overseas Chinese and others from industry and commerce circles in foreign countries. They have thus acted as a kind of bridge to introduce foreign technology and contributed to the friendship between the Chinese people and the rest of the world, he said.

The work and enthusiasm of federation and association members are highly valued by the people, Hu said. It is estimated that about 4,404 members of the federation and association were made "model workers" or "advanced workers" in 1982, Hu Ziang said.

Hu expressed his determination that the federation and association make further efforts to contribute to the four modernizations program with the experience and specific knowledge of their members. He called on the members to make greater contributions to China's socialist construction, the reunification and the maintaining of world peace.

CSO: 4000/82

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LI QIMING SPEAKS TO YUNNAN CADRES RECEIVING TRAINING

HK160912 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee has recently selected a number of young cadres from provincial organizations and sent them for training work at the basic level. It has also selected a number of this year's fine graduates from institutes of higher education and sent them to work and receive training at the basic level in order to train people of talent and improve the structure of the leading groups of the province. The first batch of the young cadres and graduates whom have been selected number 178 people. They had a training course from 7 October to 11 November. After they finish the course, they will be sent to the basic level units in 17 prefectures and cities and in some provincial departments and bureaus to receive on-the-job training. Most of the 42 cadres selected from provincial organizations to be sent to work in 42 counties and cities are college graduates about 35 years old. They all have more than 5 years' working experience and some of them are cadres at the office director level in provincial organizations.

In view of the large number of minority nationalities in our province, the provincial CPC committee pays special attention to training cadres of minority nationalities and attaches importance to the training of female cadres. Among the young cadres and this year's fine graduates from higher education institutes selected to receive training, 45 are from 13 minority nationalities, including Yi, Hui, Zang and Naxi nationalities, and 28 are female.

On the afternoon of 11 November, Li Qiming, Zhao Tingguang, and Liu Shusheng met and spoke to those who were to receive training.

In his speech, Comrade Li Qiming expressed his ardent expectations of the comrades who were to be sent to the basic level to receive training. He said that the "four modernizations" of our cadre ranks was a major issue that is vital to the socialist modernization of our country. He told them that they were all young cadres and that the party urgently needed them to shoulder a heavy responsibility--the responsibility for carrying out the four modernizations. One must have ability if he wants to shoulder the responsibility. Book

knowledge is important, but one should also have practical experiences. By going to the basic level to receive training, they have a good opportunity to acquire ability through study. Acquiring ability is what the party wishes them to do and also is the task it has assigned them.

He said that their training at the basic level would not be easy. They must be sufficiently mentally prepared. They may encounter many difficulties, no matter what jobs they are assigned to do at the basic level. This demands that they have the confidence and courage to overcome difficulties. At the same time, they may encounter many new problems. In order to solve these new problems, they cannot rely only on their book knowledge. Therefore, they must learn from other cadres and from the masses of people.

Comrade Zhao Tingguang and Liu Shusheng also spoke to them. They hoped that the comrades who were going to be sent to the basic level were brave to undergo hardship and to begin by doing minor jobs and thus would undergo continuous training in practice and improve their ability.

CSO: 4005/164

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN PARTY MEETING ON RECTIFICATION, POLLUTION

HK120641 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "Resolutely and Creatively Apply the Spirit of the Second Plenary Session"]

[Excerpts] The Second Plenary Session, of historic significance, adopted the decision on party rectification. The important speeches of comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun put forward the issues of avoiding superficiality in party rectification and of eliminating spiritual pollution. They also sharply pointed out: At present we must focus on solving tendencies of rightism, weakness, and laxity. The major policy decision adopted by the session, with a bearing on the destiny and future of the party and state, fully expresses the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist boldness and scientific truth-seeking spirit of the Central Committee. The whole body of party comrades in Henan must seriously and systematically study the plenary session documents.

Back in 1981, Comrade Yu Yaobang pointed out: The party organizations in Henan have done a lot of work in extremely complex and difficult circumstances. They have implemented the central line since the Third Plenary Session. There has been a fundamental change in the political and economic situation since the period before the Third Plenary Session. However, as Henan was a major disaster area during the 10 years of internal turmoil, the party suffered extremely serious damage in ideology, organization, and work style. Changing this state of affairs has become an extremely arduous and heavy task.

In the past we did a lot of work in weeding out [qing li] the people of three categories, and scored great success. Generally speaking our attitude was resolute. However, for various reasons, there are still people of three categories who are hidden or have not been seriously dealt with. Although some of them have been expelled [qingchu] from the party, their political standpoint has by no means changed. Organizing contacts between inside and outside, they have formed an ambitious political force. If the problem of people of three categories and other persons who have made serious mistakes and pose a great danger is not solved, it will be very dangerous and will certainly result in a root of evil remaining, turning into a time bomb. The work of weeding out the people of three categories is precisely a major issue that

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must be solved in this party rectification. In it lies the key to ensuring that party rectification will not be done in a superficial way.

Some of our comrades sum up the experiences on history in a one-sided way, holding that talk of ideological struggle and dealing with people seriously is leftist; they only mention opposing leftism, not opposing rightism. They thus go to another extreme of weakness and alxity. Of course, we must continue to pay attention to guarding against and correcting leftist errors; it is impermissible to repeat them. Both leftist and rightist mistakes run counter to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and both must be opposed. However, it must be explicitly pointed out that at present the problem we must first focus on solving is that of correcting tendencies of rightism, weakness, and laxity.

In ensuring the implementation of the spirit of the central instructions, we must first implement them creatively and be bold in proceeding from reality; and we must be resolute in carrying them out.

CSO: 4005/161

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN COLLECTIVE INDUSTRY CONGRESS CONCLUDES

HK180231 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Summary] The third Henan Provincial Congress of staff and workers of urban collective industrial enterprises concluded in Zhengzhou on 16 November after 5 days in session. Governor He Zhukang and Light Industry Vice Minister Ji Long spoke at the congress.

Ji Long pointed out in his speech: "Urban collective industry is scattered and covers wide areas; its conditions are complex, and there are many policy problems and also many difficulties in supply, production, and marketing. It is necessary to rely on support by the local party committees and government in order to develop it smoothly and run it well. The first experience of Henan in developing urban collective industry is that the party committees and government at all levels attach importance to it, support it, and have strengthened leadership over it."

Governor He Zhukang said in his speech: It is necessary to press ahead with the development of urban collective industry in the province, to reach a still higher stage. Speaking on how to do a good job in readjusting collective industry, he said: "In the past we lacked macroeconomic guidance by plans in developing collective industry, and there was a certain degree of blindness, with much unnecessary duplicated construction. Moreover, we only paid attention to increasing new productive capacity. From now on, we cannot simply rely any more on external aid for expanded reproduction. We must concentrate on expanding productive capacity by readjusting enterprise structure and improving enterprise quality. At the same time, we must readjust the product mix and orientation. Generally speaking, collective industry should get its raw materials and carry out processing work on the spot. It should undergo development in light of raw material feasibility and market needs."

On the development prospects for urban collective industry, He Zhukang said: "As an important content of socialist economic formation, collective ownership cannot only accommodate modern productive forces now; even when the level of productive forces is raised in the future, urban collective industry will also have to coexist with state-owned industry for a long time. Large-scale modern production and small-scale manual labor will coexist for a long time. Urban collective industry is an economic form with tremendous vitality. Its development prospects are very broad."

CSO: 4005/161

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN URGES PRIORITY STUDY OF CENTRAL DOCUMENTS

HK141047 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "Give Priority to the Study of Central Documents"]

[Text] At the 3d Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central leading comrades raised the question of spiritual pollution for the whole party. To actively respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee and take a clear-cut stand in eliminating spiritual pollution is an important and urgent task facing the whole party. At present, in order to resolutely clean up and eliminate various kinds of spiritual pollution, priority should be given to the study of the central documents.

The essence of spiritual pollution is spreading the rotten and declining ideologies of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and arousing the feeling of nonconfidence toward the cause of socialism and communism as well as the leadership of the Communist Party. Although only a small number of people are involved in spreading spiritual pollution, it is perniciously harmful and can bring disasters to the state and the people. Judging from a long-term point of view, it concerns the important question of who will be the successors in the future. Only when we have conscientiously studied the central documents can we profoundly understand the seriousness of spiritual pollution. Only thus can we make great efforts to rectify the right trends of weakness and laxity and justly and forcefully carry out struggles against spiritual pollution. The problem of spiritual pollution on the ideological front is really serious. Some people have talked about abstract humanitarianism and the so-called alienation of socialism, some people have deviated from Marxism and talked glibly about the value of men and the recovery of human nature, and some people have propagated abstract democracy, setting democracy against party leadership, and taken a skeptical attitude toward the four basic principles. Yet, all those who have spread these views and written these articles are, after all, our comrades. Although they have accepted the influence of the rotten ideologies of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes both at home and abroad, and have been acting against the communist idea, their problems are still problems existing among the party members and among the people. They cannot be mentioned in the same breath with economic criminals and criminal offenders. It is necessary to adopt a cautious attitude, rather than a reckless one, toward these kinds among the

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people. It is necessary to solve these contradictions through painstaking ideological work and criticism and self-criticism rather than unlimitedly raising the problems to the higher plane of principle and thus repeating the mistakes of the cultural revolution. Only when we have conscientiously studied the central documents, can we draw a clear line of demarcation on the question of spiritual pollution, grasp well the policies and methods for this struggle, and carry out criticism and self-criticism in a correct way to eliminate spiritual pollution.

CSO: 4005/161

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CYL HOLDS FORUM ON RECTIFYING GRASSROOTS ORGANS

HK161515 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Summary] The Hubei Provincial CYL Committee recently held an on-the-spot symposium in Fangxian County on rectification of rural grassroots CYL organizations. The symposium emphasized: "CYL organizations at all levels in rural areas must organically link current rectification of grassroots CYL organizations with elimination of spiritual pollution. They must do well in rectifying rural grassroots CYL organizations within this year."

Responsible comrades of all prefectural, city, and autonomous prefectural CYL committees and some county CYL committees who were attending this symposium seriously studied the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and, in light of the situation in spiritual pollution, came to understand the important significance of resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. After discussion, they put forward views on rectifying rural grassroots CYL organizations and waging the struggle against spiritual pollution:

"1. The problems of resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution must be regarded as important contents of rectifying CYL organizations. While rectifying organizations, we must do well in ideological rectification and eliminating the influence brought about by spiritual pollution.

"2. Rural CYL organizations must play an active part in the struggle to resist spiritual pollution. In their activities, CYL organizations must resolutely overcome the trend toward disregarding ideological work so that their activities will be healthy and lively.

"3. It is necessary to universally carry out the colorful cultural and physical cultural activities of reading and giving speeches. It is essential to run youths' homes and youths' cultural households well and to encourage CYL members and youths to vigorously take part in building civilized villages."

CSO: 4005/161

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN LEADER SPEAKS ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK170318 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Excerpts] At the ninth plenary session of the fourth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, which concluded on 15 November, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Jiao Linxi made a speech on guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution. He stressed that the party organizations at all levels throughout the province must get rid of weakness and laxity, vigorously strengthen leadership over the ideological front, and take a serious and earnest attitude and adopt resolute and effective steps to guard against and eliminate spiritual pollution.

Comrade Jiao Linxi first analyzed the present situation on the province's ideological front. After fully affirming the successes achieved on this front in recent years, he pointed out: Hunan's ideological front is not a have of peace. Under the influence of all kinds of erroneous ideas, there are many problems, and spiritual pollution not only exists but is also rather serious in some respects. Certain comrades on the theoretical front enthusiastically discuss the value of man, humanitarianism, and so-called alienation. For instance, some people have proposed that the essence of Marxism is humanitarianism, and that the question of man is the central question in Marxism. In literature and art circles, some comrades preach that abstract human nature is the soul of literature. Some comrades enthusiastically advertise themselves and write some smug, meaningless stuff. Certain literature and art units perform at will certain shows that produce very bad social results, without bothering about ideological content or artistic quality.

Apart from the confusion in theoretical and literature and art circles, there is also serious spiritual pollution in other aspects of society. Pornographic audio and videotapes, books, pictures, and other vulgar things are still being freely disseminated in some places and units. The idea of looking for money in everything corrupts people very badly. Certain people want money the moment they open their mouth or make a move. Remnant feudal things have also seized the change to stage a revival.

Jiao Linxi said: This spiritual pollution, especially the erroneous trends of thought in literature and art and theory, does very great harm to people. Among the people, it blurs distinctions between right and wrong, causes feelings of passivity, laxity, dissension, and discord, corrupts people's

souls and fighting spirit, encourages the spread of all types of individualism, and promotes the growth of a trend of thought among some people to doubt and even negate socialism and party leadership. In particular, some young people affected by this pollution develop muddled ideas on ideals and life, and waver in their faith. The problem of spiritual pollution has now reached a stage where it absolutely must be solved.

Jiao Linyi pointed out: The key to guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution lies in the leadership at all levels having unified understanding and a clear-cut attitude. He said: At present the great majority of comrades resolutely oppose spiritual pollution and sincerely support the major policy decision of the Central Committee. However, certain comrades harbor all kinds of worries. Some worry whether a situation of ideological depression will arise as a result of this policy decision. Certain comrades cannot clearly understand the relationship between eliminating leftist influence and eliminating spiritual pollution, and so on. In accordance with the demands of the relevant central documents, while studying the documents on party rectification all units must spend some time seriously studying the important speeches of comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee and, in conjunction, study the relevant writings in "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the "Selected Important Documents since the Third Plenary Session," to truly clarify what is leftist, what is rightist, and what is spiritual pollution, and what methods to apply to solve these problems.

All departments, sectors and trades, not just the ideological front, must grasp the elimination of spiritual pollution as a major affair. The departments on the ideological front must take a complete stock of spiritual products and distinguish between right and wrong. From now on, and especially around the new year and spring festival, it is necessary to launch the masses to completely clear up and seize pollution items going around in society. It is particularly important to crack down on trafficking in women, drowning of baby girls, unlicensed prostitution, and similar criminal activities. It is necessary to strengthen management of mass literature and art shows and cultural markets, and block all loopholes and channels that might cause and spread spiritual pollution.

Jiao Linyi also stressed: In waging struggle against spiritual pollution, it is necessary to correctly launch criticism and self-criticism. It is necessary to carry out deep-going and meticulous ideological work on comrades who have written bad articles or works, and help them enhance understanding. We must welcome and encourage them to carry out self-criticism. We should not grasp them without letting go when they make sincere, not sham, self-criticism.

In the struggle to guard against and eliminate spiritual pollution, we need a strong contingent of Marxist theorists, including a literature and art criticism force. The party committees at all levels must pay attention to strengthening the building of these contingents, so as to fully bring into play their positive role in the struggle.

CSO: 4005/161

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HE ZHUKANG AT HENAN SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION FORUM

HK161428 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Summary] On the afternoon of 15 November, at the on-the-spot symposium of Henan Province and the Wuhan PLA units on jointly building spiritual civilization by the army and people, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, made a report entitled: "Sum Up Experiences, Continue To Forge Ahead, and Universally, Penetratingly, and Persistently Carry out the Activities of Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization Jointly by the Army and People."

In his report, He Zhukang said that the building of socialist spiritual civilization, which was put forward by the 12th party congress, is a strategic principle of building socialism and is also a good form for resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. Over the past 2 years, PLA units stationed in Henan and local people's armed forces departments have vigorously carried out the activities of building spiritual civilization jointly by the army and people, have achieved outstanding results, and have accumulated valuable experiences.

In his report, He Zhukang proposed the following several points:

"It is essential first to enhance people's understanding of the important significance of building spiritual civilization jointly by the army and people. Leading comrades at all levels of the army and localities must seriously study the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' and the spirit of the 12th party congress and of the 2d Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, must fully understand that the activities of building spiritual civilization jointly by the army and people is a good way to build the party, the country, and the army, to cultivate people, and to strengthen their conscientiousness in building socialist spiritual civilization." Through ideological and political work, it is necessary to conduct ideological education in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism for people and to carry out healthy and useful cultural and entertainment activities to resist spiritual pollution.

Building socialist spiritual civilization is a long-term strategic task. All places and units must do well in grasping culture, science, social order,

environmental sanitation, and production. All urban and rural areas throughout the province must do well in building grassroots units.

"In the course of building spiritual civilization jointly by the army and people, it is imperative to strengthen leadership and to further strengthen army-government and army-people unity." It is necessary to arouse the enthusiasm of PLA units and localities, to grasp typical examples seriously and well, to study, sum up, and popularize advanced experiences, to vigorously commend the progressives, and to consolidate and expand the achievements in the building of spiritual civilization jointly by the army and people.

In his report, He Zhukang finally pointed out: "Building socialist spiritual civilization is a long-term strategic task of our whole party. We must persistently carry it through to the end and must strive to build more civilized villages, civilized streets, and civilized units. We must allow the flourishing flowers of building spiritual civilization jointly by the army and people to bloom all over Henan Province."

At the symposium, Hou Zhiying, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the propaganda department, conveyed the spirit of the national forum on building civilized villages and townships in rural areas.

CSO: 4005/161

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG FORUM ON FIGHTING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK120536 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 83 p 1

[Report: "Resolutely Accomplish the Task of Party Rectification, Eliminate Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a conference between 1 and 7 November in Guangzhou, with the participation of secretaries of city and prefectural CPC committees, to convey and implement the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and to make plans for doing well in party rectification, the prevention and elimination of spiritual pollution, and raising economic results.

Participating in this conference were more than 80 people, including leading comrades of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government, the provincial advisory commission, and the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, secretaries of city and prefectural CPC committees, and leading comrades of relevant departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus directly under the provincial CPC committee and government. Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the conference.

Having listened to the conveyance of the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the comrades attending the conference held lively discussions. They unanimously expressed support for the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, and support for the important speeches of comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun concerning party rectification. They held; The decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification is an important measure adopted by our party to strive for new great victories in the new historical stage, the basic guarantee for us to fulfill the magnificent goal defined by the 12th CPC National Congress, and the basic guarantee for building our country into a modern socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy. They also said: The decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and the two important speeches are a guide for the smooth unfolding of the party rectification and strengthening work in the ideological field, and a powerful ideological weapon to eliminate spiritual pollution. We should study them in earnest and implement them resolutely.

Comrade Lin Ruo made a concluding speech at the conference. He said: Our party is a Marxist party which has withstood a long test. Despite the grave injuries caused by the 10 years of internal disorder, our party is generally good and possesses strong combat power. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has reestablished the Marxist line, realized the shift of work focus, completed the work of bringing order out of chaos in guiding ideology, and carried out structural reform and the initial consolidation of the party's style and organizations, and there is an obvious improvement in the party's condition. Nonetheless, over the past few years, our party has not had enough time to carry out systematic rectification. The poisonous effects of the years of internal disorder have not been eliminated. The policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy is completely correct, but under this new historical condition, the corrosive influence of decadent ideologies of capitalism and other exploiting classes have to some degree increased, while our resistance and struggle have not been powerful enough. As a result, many grave problems still exist in our party. As Guangdong is a close neighbor of Hong Kong and Macao, with its peculiar conditions of being more open to the world and so on, the expression of some problems is all the more conspicuous. There exist the unhealthy tendency of "looking for money in everything" and the trends of propagating bourgeois liberalization among some party members and cadres hit and affected by decadent bourgeois ideas. Some have even gone so far as to doubt and negate the four basic principles, and doubt the superiority of the socialist system and the bright prospects of communism. Some people turn a blind eye to ideas that violate Marxism and socialism, even spreading them in public. Some party members are seriously affected by spiritual pollution. We must not underestimate this. Some cadres who are party members have discarded our party's basic principle of serving the people heart and soul, while seeking personal gain, taking advantage of their positions and power and going in for the practice of all kinds of unhealthy trends. The problem is conspicuous among some cadres who are party members of illegal building of private houses, resulting in the serious divorce of party organizations from the masses there. All this has demonstrated that the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification is completely correct. We must make the body of our party healthier and the cause of our party more prosperous through all-round party rectification.

Comrade Lin Ruo pointed out: Concerning the weeding out of the "three categories of people," we conducted this work and scored certain achievements in the campaign of exposing, criticizing, and investigating after the smashing of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique; nonetheless, the problem is not completely solved. We were not very clear in the recognition and demarcation line of the "three categories of people" in the past, and the work of weeding out was not balanced, and not in-depth enough; therefore, it is certain that some of the "three categories of people" have been overlooked, so we must now lower our guard. We must be determined to resolutely implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, and resolutely fulfill the task of party rectification by "unifying ideology, consolidating our style, strengthening discipline, and purifying the organization." It is necessary for us to organize the study of the documents for party rectification, weed out the "three categories of people,"

train and select cadres younger in age, set up the third echelon, and get a good grasp of rectification and reform in earnest.

Comrade Lin Ruo said "Comrade Xiaoping has put forth the prevention of spiritual pollution as an urgent task in the ideological field, which is of great significance. Spiritual pollution is, in essence, spreading all sorts of decadent and moribund ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, and spreading a mood of lacking confidence in the cause of socialism and communism and the leadership of the CPC. The struggle against spiritual pollution is the current combat task of the theoretical and literary and art circles; it is closely related to the party rectification, and is an important content of it. We should act in accordance with the instruction of the CPC Central Committee. At present it is particularly necessary to spend some time on studying the sections on the influence of bourgeois ideas and spiritual pollution in the two speeches, while studying the documents for party rectification. It is necessary to reach unity in all departments inside the party through study and discussions in understanding the grave harm of this problem. If we do not eliminate the influence of bourgeois ideas and spiritual pollution, if we do not overcome all sorts of erroneous ideological trends, the problem of ideological impurity inside the party will not be solved, and it will be impossible to fulfill the task of party rectification, nor will a fundamental change for the better be possible in the social atmosphere. Therefore, we should not regard the problem of spiritual problem as mere trifles, but must profoundly understand that this actually is a matter of great importance, and CPC committees must take a grasp of the work in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Lin Ruo pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the main trend of the various departments in the ideological field in the province is good. Many comrades work diligently and a large amount of useful work has been done. Achievements predominate in their work, which should be fully affirmed. This is beyond doubt. However, there are some people in theoretical circles who have spread the mood of lacking confidence in the cause of socialism and communism and the CPC, talk a lot about so-called "socialist alienation," going so far as to spread the extremely erroneous view that "the fundamental cause of alienation is in the socialist system itself." In the literary and art circles, some people have commercialized spiritual products, going after money in everything, not hesitating to produce vulgar things. Some people are propagating humanism and humanitarianism, and so on. Certain literary and art magazines have also published some bad works or works with grave mistakes. In the past 2 years or so, there have appeared many tabloids and magazines, small performing troupes, and tea concerts; they have, on the one hand, met the needs of the masses in their cultural life, but the other hand, brought about some unhealthy things. In view of the present condition of the ideological field in the province, it is necessary for us to resolutely act in accordance with the instruction of the CPC Central Committee, to strengthen the leadership in the ideological field in a down-to-earth manner, to unfold study and struggle in earnest, and to eliminate the influence of bourgeois ideas and spiritual pollution. CPC organizations at all levels should do well in organizing the conveying and studying of the relevant documents, and resolutely eliminate all kinds of reactionary and decadent books and magazines, and audio or videotapes.

We should do a good job in the various items of work concerning the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, and run well our newspapers, magazines, radio and television broadcasts. At the same time, it is necessary to complete and perfect the administrative regulations and system for newspapers, videotapes, radio and television broadcasts, tea concerts, lists of plays to be performed, and so on, and relevant laws should also be set up.

Comrade Lin Rao also analyzed the economic situation of our province, holding that the situation is fine overall. Although agriculture has met with serious natural calamities, hopefully, gross output of grain will increase somewhat from last year, and industrial production has maintained a comparably high speed of development. Nonetheless, poor economic results is a very conspicuous problem. Comrade Lin Rao reaffirmed three points on doing a good job in economic work: First, it is necessary to take a firm grasp of the work in changing the situation of suffering from losses to increasing profits, and conduct a major inspection of economic and financial discipline; second, it is necessary to raise economic results in an overall way; third, it is necessary to step up the development of agriculture. He also made arrangements for other items of work for this winter and next spring.

Comrade Lin Rao stressed in conclusion that the tasks for this winter and next spring are many and heavy. Nonetheless, economic work is still the core of all aspects of work, and should not be slackened. We should persist in grasping simultaneously the construction of material civilization and of spiritual civilization; nor should one be overemphasized at the expense of the other. Therefore, it is necessary to focus on improvement of work style and work method. We should attach attention to linking our work with the sense of responsibility in a down-to-earth manner, and oppose the practice of indiscriminately getting things over by copying and conveying instructions from above. We should make deep investigation and study, keep close ties with the masses, and stress the actual effects of our work. It is necessary to improve the art of leadership, and learn to "play the piano;" while grasping the main contradiction, consideration should be given to other aspects of work. By so doing, we will be able to do a better job in our work.

CSO: 4005/161

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG WOMEN HOLD MEETING ON ELIMINATING POLLUTION

HK151543 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The provincial women's federation recently held an enlarged meeting in Guangzhou of the chairmen of prefectural and city women's federations to brief them on and implement the spirit of the meeting of prefectural and city CPC committee secretaries held by the provincial CPC committee. The meeting called on the women's federation organizations at all levels to understand soberly the close relationships between resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution and the work related to women, to mobilize vigorously the broad ranks of women throughout the province to plunge into this struggle and to combine closely the work of protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children with the elimination of spiritual pollution.

During the meeting, the participants cited a large number of facts to prove the idea that, in view of the social results, the corrosion and pollution of bourgeois ideology inflict the greatest harm on women and children. The current emergence in some areas of the malpractices of rape, maltreating women, forsaking wives and kidnapping and selling women, is closely related with spiritual pollution. The meeting was of the opinion that the policy decision of the CPC Central Committee entirely conforms to the reality in the work related to women and children in our province and that resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution is an imperative task that has been decided upon in a timely manner.

CSO: 4005/161

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

YUNNAN HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING 11 NOVEMBER

HK151022 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held on the afternoon of 11 November in Kunming.

The main items on the meeting agenda are: 1) Listen to and discuss the report by the provincial people's government on structural reform of the provincial people's government. 2) Listen to and discuss the report by the provincial people's government on the development of forestry in the province. 3) Adopt a resolution on the problem of deciding when to elect deputies to people's congresses at the county and township levels. 4) Personnel appointments and removals.

Sun Yuting, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over yesterday morning's plenary meeting. Qi Shan, Zhan Zizai, Li Hecai, Li Quiying, Ma Wendong, Wang Shichao, and Wang Lianfang, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, attended the meeting.

At yesterday afternoon's plenary session, first the agenda was adopted. Then (Yu Guo), secretary general of the provincial people's government, and (Wang Ning), director of the forestry department of the provincial people's government, successively made reports on structural reform of the provincial people's government and on the development of forestry in the province.

In his report, Comrade (Yu Guo) said: The provincial people's government carried out structural reform as early as January this year and we have basically completed the reform as a result of making efforts for several months. The aim of structural reform is to readjust and strengthen the leading core at various levels, to streamline unwieldy organizations, to select a large number of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, to train in rotation in-service cadres, to further overcome bureaucracy, and to greatly raise efficiency so as to meet the needs for building socialist modernization in the new period. Because the central leadership has made detailed instructions and explicit stipulations on guiding principles, policies, plans, and measures of structural reform, and has dispatched guiding groups to give us much assistance, the

vast number of cadres and masses, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, have united as one to make joint efforts. In particular, veteran comrades have played a very important role, thus guaranteeing the smooth progress of the structural reform and achieving remarkable results. After the reform, the number of departments of the provincial people's government has been reduced to 36 from 64, a reduction of 43.7 percent; the number of personnel of the provincial administrative organs also has been reduced to 3,400 people from 4,894 people, a reduction of 30.5 percent. Leading bodies have been established in accordance with the four requirements on cadres. After the structural reform, the number of provincial governor and provincial deputy governors has been reduced to 6 people from 12 people, and their average age has dropped to 50 years from 63.1 years. Those who reach the level of senior middle school student or higher account for 66 percent, compared with 25.5 percent before the reform. The number of directors and deputy directors of all departments, bureaus, commissions, and offices at the provincial level has been reduced to 120 people from 296 people, a reduction of 59.5 percent. Their average age has dropped to 53 years from 59 years. Those who reach the level of senior middle school student or higher account for 60 percent, compared with 49 percent before the reform. Those who reach the level of a college student account for 44 percent, compared with 21.6 percent before the reform. After the reorganization, the provincial people's government improved their administrative style and became more efficient.

After talking about basic methods adopted by the provincial people's government in the structural reform, Comrade (Yu Guo) put forth several work tasks which should be further carried out at present.

1. The provincial administrative organ established after the reform must seriously improve its administrative style and further perfect the work system.
2. It is necessary to grasp the work of training cadres in rotation.
3. It is necessary to continue to grasp the work of veteran cadres.

(Wang Ning), director of the forestry department of the provincial people's government, made a report on the development of forestry in the province. The report was divided into two parts. The first part was centered on the problem of planting trees on barren land in the province and the second part was about the problem of protection and business operation of the existing forests in the province.

Yunnan Provincial Governor Pu Chaozhu, provincial CPPCC Vice Chairman Wang Qiming, provincial higher people's court Vice President (Li Shuke), and provincial supreme people's procuratorate (Zhao Huaning) attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

Also attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were responsible persons of relevant provincial departments, responsible persons from the people's congress Standing Committees of Kunming City, Dongchuan City, Zhuxiong Autonomous

Prefecture, Honghe Autonomous Prefecture, Wenshan Autonomous Prefecture, Xishuangbanna Autonomous Prefecture, Dali Autonomous Prefecture, Dehong Autonomous Prefecture, and Jiqing Autonomous Prefecture, responsible persons of liaison offices of people's congress work from Chaotong Prefecture, Qujing Prefecture, Yuxi Prefecture, and Baoshan Prefecture, and responsible persons of people's congress Standing Committees of some counties.

CSO: 4005/164

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN REPORTS ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION--On 13 and 14 November, the fourth meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee listened to and discussed Vice Governor Yu Xiaoxia's report on the problem of eliminating spiritual pollution. They all unanimously held that after listening to this report, they had relatively completely and clearly understood the situation in spiritual pollution in our province. The comrades attending the meeting unanimously declared: The provincial people's congress standing committee must strengthen legislative work in the aspect of building spiritual civilization, vigorously support the provincial people's government and relevant departments to formulate relevant policies and measures to prevent and eliminate spiritual pollution, and strive for a fundamental improvement in the general mood of society in order to guarantee the smooth progress of our province's socialist modernization. In the course of the discussion, committee members put forward some suggestions and views on the problem of eliminating spiritual pollution. [Text] [HK161420 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 83]

CSO: 4005/161

NORTH REGION

BEIJING COMPLETES LEADERSHIP REORGANIZATION

OW051104 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA)--Reorganization of all leading bodies at the district, county and bureau levels has been completed in Beijing, according to Mayor Chen Xitong.

Chen, also secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Municipal Committee, yesterday told an enlarged party meeting that younger and better-educated people have been appointed to leadership positions.

The average number of leaders and deputy leaders in the municipality's districts, counties and bureaus has been reduced from 7 to 4. Their average age has decreased from 57 to 51, he said. Seventy-eight percent of the new leaders have had senior middle school education, up from the previous 54 percent. Fifty-three percent are now college-educated, against 28 percent in earlier leadership posts, Chen added.

During the reorganization, he said, 460 veteran leaders at the district, county and bureau levels retired or left the front line of leadership. The mayor praised them for recommending as successors those who were morally and intellectually qualified and in their prime.

The nationwide leadership reorganization, which began in 1982, was completed at the central and provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels earlier this year. It is now under way in counties and districts in other parts of the country. The drive is aimed at making China's leadership more revolutionary, younger, more cultured and competent.

CSO: 4000/84

NORTH REGION

SHANXI PREFECTURAL, CITY LEADING BODIES READJUSTED

HK271215 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Summary] "All appointments to the leading bodies of 11 prefectural and city CPC committees in our province have been completed.

"In line with the plans of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee, the work of institutional reform and of readjusting cadres at, and allocating cadres to, the leading bodies at various levels started in early May. In accordance with the requirements of cadres' four modernizations, an all-round inspection of the leading bodies of the prefectural and city CPC committees was carried out. By mid-October, the work of readjusting cadres at, and allocating cadres to, the leading bodies of 11 prefectural and city CPC committees throughout the province had come to a triumphant end. A gratifying step has been taken in the direction of making the ranks of the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent."

The newly formed leading bodies of the 11 prefectural and city CPC committees have the following features:

1. The number of personnel has been reduced and the leading bodies consist of highly trained personnel.
2. The average age has dropped, the number of personnel in the prime of life has increased, the number of old and infirm personnel has fallen, and the age structure tends to be rational.
3. The educational level of the personnel has risen and the number of professional and technical persons has increased.
4. The leading bodies not only reflect the cooperation between the old and new cadres, the replacement of old cadres by the new, and the interflow of leading cadres, but have also been replenished with new personnel in the prime of life who have professional knowledge.
5. Proper arrangements have been made for the old cadres and efforts have been made to bring into full play the residual enthusiasm of old cadres.

6. The new leading bodies are imbued with vitality and a new atmosphere of uniting and working for first-rate work has emerged.

Since their formation, the new leading bodies have worked hard to strengthen themselves and to improve their work style and efficiency.

CSO: 4005/131

NORTH REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ADOPTS DEPUTY ELECTION DECISION

SK300822 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The 10th Standing Committee of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress held their 6th meeting on 20 October. The meeting adopted the municipal people's congress standing committee's decision in regard to the elections of deputies to the people's congresses at or below the district and county level and the related detailed rules and regulations, and adopted the namelist of members of the municipal office in charge of the direct election.

The meeting was presided over by Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee. At the meeting, Shi Jian, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, made an explanation on the draft of the election of people's congresses at or below the district and county level and on the related detailed rules and regulations. He also made a detailed explanation of the articles and stipulations covered by the electoral rules and regulations, on the methods to elect deputies to various township and town people's congresses, the division of electoral wards, the number of deputies, the registration of the electorate, and the qualifications for voters.

The meeting heard the report of the general office of the municipal people's congress standing committee regarding election of deputies to the people's congresses at or below the district and county level. The meeting demanded: The election of deputies to the people's congresses at or below the district and county level should be completed before 1 May 1984, with an end of May deadline. The number of deputies to be elected to the next people's congresses should be fewer than that to the present ones. Deputies should be composed of people from various circles. In electing deputies, attention should be paid to the principle of electing those who are more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent. In particular, deputies' educational situation and their age should be taken into account. Deputies' concurrent posts should be decreased as far as possible. The meeting also adopted the decision of relieving Comrade Lu Shan and Zhang Jian from the post of member of the municipal people's congress standing committee so they can concentrate their efforts on administrative work.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress standing committee, including Li Zhongyuan, Zhou Shutao, Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Yang Jianbai, Han Tianyao, and Yu Fujing.

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

PUBLICATION OF NEW MAGAZINE--The magazine ETHICS AND SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION will be published in 1984. The magazine centers on researching, generalizing and propagating Marxist theory and communist morality and serves as a periodical for the construction of spiritual civilization. [Excerpt] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 83 p 1 SK]

SHANXI ESTABLISHES JUDICIAL SCHOOL--With the approval of the provincial government, Shanxi Provincial Judicial School, the first secondary vocational school in Shanxi Province, was formally established in Taiyuan on 8 October. Vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee Tao Jian attended the school opening ceremony. The school has a 2-year curriculum and plans to enroll 100 students this year. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 83 p 1 SK]

NEI MONGGOL REGION CHANGES PLACE NAMES--With recent approvals of the State Council, our region began to dissolve Ju Ud League and establish Chifeng City on 3 November. Mingcheng County, Linxi County, Harqin Banner, Aohan County, Ongniud Banner, Bairin Right Banner, Bairin Left Banner, Ar Horqin Banner, and Hexigten Banner are put under the administration of Chifeng City. Chifeng County is dissolved and the administrative divisions of the county are merged into Chifeng City. Chifeng City establishes (Hongshan) District, Yuanbaoshan District and (Jia) District. Chifeng County becomes one of the cities directly under the jurisdiction of the region. At the same time, the State Council decided to dissolve Xuguit Banner and establish Yakeshi City, to dissolve Abagnar Banner and establish Xilin Hot City, to dissolve Dongsheng County and establish Dongsheng City, and to dissolve Butha Banner and establish Zalantun City. The above four cities are at the county level and put under the administration of the districts which the original banners and counties belonged to. [Text] [SK060540 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 83]

NEI MONGGOL BIRTH CONTROL--According to statistics, in the January-September period of 1983, the population birth rate of Nei Monggol Region fell 2 per thousand from the same 1982 period. The one-child birth rate, the rate of planned parenthood and the rate of receiving one-child certificates increased 4.8 percent, 4.7 percent and 14.1 percent respectively as compared with the same 1982 period. The rate of multiple-child bearing fell 4.4 percent. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 83 SK]

CSO: 4005/131

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS FORUM ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

SK050154 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Excerpts] On 1 November, the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee held a forum of the principal responsible comrades of various departments on the ideological front, including the provincial-level philosophy, social science, culture and arts, press, broadcasting, television, and publication departments, to discuss ways to eliminate and resist spiritual pollution. Participants unanimously expressed the determination to support the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to adopt effective measures to eliminate and resist spiritual pollution, and to continue to strengthen the party's leadership over the ideological front.

The forum was chaired by Zhang Xiangling, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the propaganda department.

Comrades present at the forum held that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, all departments on the province's ideological front, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, have conscientiously implemented the plans formulated by the central authorities, have done a great deal of work, and have scored pronounced achievements. The general situation is good, but there are still many problems of serious ideological confusion and spiritual pollution. In the theoretical field, some periodicals, for a fairly long time, have published articles on an anti-Marxist bourgeois theory of human nature and humanitarianism. They have abstractly discussed man and the value of man.

In the art and literary field, some works and performances have publicized the bourgeois theory of human nature and love above everything and have spread feudal and superstitious beliefs and obscene and base things. Some have vigorously presented commercialized performances. Problems also exist in the press and publication spheres. Some newspapers and radio stations have carried and broadcast articles and works with erroneous viewpoints and ideas.

Participants held that the current chaotic situations on the ideological front and in various other spheres are not accidental phenomena but are reactions of the social trends of thought. A failure to eliminate

spiritual pollution and ideological confusion will hinder the realization of the four modernizations. We must sober-mindedly recognize the seriousness of spiritual pollution on the current ideological front, take a resolute and clear-cut stand, stand in the van of the struggle against spiritual pollution, and adopt correct principles and methods. Efforts must be made to rapidly overcome the soft, weak, and lax state of leadership and continue to strengthen the party's leadership over the ideological front.

In conclusion, based on the participants' opinions aired through discussion, Comrade Zhang Xiangling set forth six specific measures to eliminate and resist spiritual pollution:

1. Organize party-member cadres in charge of theoretical, literary and art, educational, press, publication, broadcasting, television, and other ideological and political work, specially provincial-level party-member cadres, to conscientiously study the problems mentioned in the speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun on resisting capitalist ideological influence and spiritual pollution and, in the light of the actual situation on the province's ideological front, to conduct discussions and unify the people's understanding of the seriousness and harmfulness of this problem.
2. All provincial-level departments and units on the ideological front must organize investigation groups with the participation of leaders and the masses to conscientiously check and sort out all articles and works published in the past few years and all plays, operas, lectures, and performances.
3. All things that have been sorted out must be dealt with according to the merit of each case. General mistakes should be corrected through study, discussions, criticism, and self-criticism. Important problems of common nature or of serious mistakes, in addition to conducting criticism and self-criticism in one's own unit, must be published in newspapers and periodicals through analytical and persuasive articles.
4. In the light of party rectification, efforts must be made to restructure the leading bodies and work organs of various departments on the ideological front.
5. Consolidate press and periodicals. Newspapers and periodicals with many problems must be listed as key units for consolidation by suspending their publication. Other newspapers and periodicals must continue to improve quality through consolidation. Those which have not been approved or analyzed and filed by the publication administrative departments must immediately stop publication and distribution.
6. All reactionary, absurd, obscene, and base music, photographs, pornographic books and periodicals, tabloids, pictures, [words indistinct], and other publications must be rapidly and thoroughly sorted out and resolutely banned. All serious criminals discovered in the course of the investigation must be punished according to law by the judicial organs.

CSO: 4005/97

NORTHEAST REGION

RESOLUTION ON HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE'S PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK080914 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Resolution on implementing the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and comprehensively fulfilling the province's party rectification task adopted at the Second Plenary Session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification adopted at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has set forth the general aim and requirements of the present party rectification while making Marxist analysis on the party's status and the situation of party organizations. It has explicitly stipulated the basic principles, basic tasks, basic policies, and basic methods for the party rectification. The important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun delivered at the plenary session penetratingly expounded the urgent tasks for the party's organizational and ideological fronts. They are the creative application and development of the Marxist theory on party building under new historical conditions and the programmatic documents for guiding party rectification. The decision and the speeches are in full conformity to the actual conditions in our province and to the will and desire of the masses of party members. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province should unswervingly carry them out.

Through full discussions, the session formulated the program of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee for provincewide party rectification. This program is based on the CPC Central Committee's decision and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun and is put forward after analyzing the status of the province's party organizations and summing up the 5 years of experiences in the experiment of party rectification. Party organizations at all levels across the province should conscientiously organize forces to implement the program in line with their specific local conditions.

The present party rectification is conducted when our party has effected the great historical change and has entered a new historical period. We should solve our province's problems of serious impurities of ideology, work style, and organization within the party through party rectification, bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and raise the

ideological level and the level of work of the masses of party-member cadres to such a standard that they suit the needs in new historical tasks, so as to truly make all party organizations throughout the province strong cores of leadership for the cause of socialist modernization and to make still greater contributions to fulfilling the strategic tasks defined at the 12th party congress and to building our country into a powerful, modern, culturally advanced, and highly democratic socialist state.

Party organizations at all levels and the masses of party members throughout the province, especially leading cadres, should seriously study the documents for party rectification as defined by the CPC Central Committee and take active part in it with high revolutionary awareness. Party organizations at the provincial level, which are to conduct party rectification in the first stage, should act in strict accordance with the CPC Central Committee's decision, uphold the requirements, ensure the quality, and never act perfunctorily, so as to set an example in party rectification for the province. The present party rectification, particularly that carried out in leading organs at all levels, should be conducted by following the mass line.

First of all, it is necessary to fully heed the opinions of the masses of party members and party organizations at lower levels so as to give full play to the active role of party members in party rectification. In the meantime, it is necessary to fully heed the opinion of the nonparty masses and voluntarily receive their supervision. Units which have already experimented with party rectification should examine and sum up their work in line with the standard in the acceptance test as set forth in the decision, affirm their achievements, find out where they lag behind, and take remedial measures.

Units which are not scheduled to conduct party rectification for the time being should organize party members to seriously study documents for party rectification, put the regular party activities on a sound basis, make criticism and self-criticism and enhance the ideological consciousness of the masses of party members. Party members and party-member cadres who have committed numerous types of mistakes should take the initiative in correcting their mistakes. All party organizations across the province should resolutely do a good job in sorting out and expel the three types of persons, conscientiously eliminate the influence of the capitalist ideas and spiritual pollution, earnestly correct the acts of seeking selfish interests by taking advantage of one's power, oppose bureaucracy of not holding oneself responsible to the party and the people, strictly enforce party discipline, adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, overcome the weakness and laxness of leading bodies, give full play to the exemplary and vanguard role of the Communist Party members and the role of party organizations as fighting bastions, and strive to create a new situation in production and other work.

Party organizations at all levels throughout the province should give prime importance to party rectification and, in strict accordance with the requirements set forth in the decision, strengthen leadership and make overall plans and arrangements so as to guarantee the successful fulfillment of the tasks for the comprehensive party rectification and the continuous advance of our province's socialist modernization.

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN DECISIONS ON ORDINARY EDUCATIONAL REFORM

SK080510 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Recently the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government formulated decisions on strengthening and reforming ordinary education.

The decisions stressed: Party and government departments at all levels should foster a good practice of attaching importance to ordinary education, all trades and professions should support ordinary educational undertakings, and the entire society should be concerned with ordinary education. Ordinary education should persist in implementing the party's educational principles in a comprehensive manner and be geared to all schools and all students. The wrong practice of strengthening key schools at the expense of ordinary schools should be prevented and corrected.

The decisions put forward: The specific tasks for continuing readjusting and reforming our province's educational undertakings are to set up pre-school classes attached to primary schools to develop preschool education. We should make efforts to basically universalize primary school education and to enthusiastically restructure secondary education in most counties of the province by 1985. At the same time, we should pay attention to running junior middle schools. Regular secondary schools and key middle schools should generally run classes on farm and professional technology and run labor classes.

The decisions stressed: In the coming 3 years, we should enthusiastically increase our educational funds. The proportion of the increase of the province's annual funds on ordinary education should be higher than the national average rate. We should spend about 10 percent of the financial resources in reserve for capital construction on ordinary education. All cities, prefectures, and counties should ensure the increase of educational funds and investments in capital construction in line with the set proportion of the province and the standard of the expenses in funds as well as use local financial resources in reserve on educational undertakings in accordance with proper proportions.

The decisions set forth: We should completely assign good leading cadres to schools by 1985. Primary school principals should have a secondary

teachers school educational level, junior middle school principals should have a junior college educational level, and senior middle school principals should have a university education. Those leaders at posts who are incompetent to teach or not good at management should be transferred from their posts.

The decisions also put forward: Enthusiastic efforts should be made to develop party members among teachers, and to basically solve housing problems for urban middle and primary school teachers in the province in 5 years. The teachers at the schools run by local people should be paid in accordance with a unified wages system for all county and commune school teachers. Their wages cannot be lower than those of local ordinary laborers. Middle school teachers with four-grade wages and primary school teachers with two-grade or higher wages may enjoy the pay and conditions of middle-class intellectuals.

The decisions put forward: By 1985, we should consolidate the ranks of middle and primary school teachers by stages and in groups. From now on, we are not allowed to employ middle and primary school teachers from other departments without the approval of the educational departments, nor can we add teachers for the schools run by local people or teachers on others' behalf. We should enthusiastically support educational undertakings in national minority and border areas. With regard to wages and material benefits, we should properly give excellent pay and conditions to the teachers, university, and secondary specialized school graduates who actively ask to strike root and engage in rotational teaching in national minority and border areas.

With regard to the ideological problems existing among some middle and primary school students, the decisions stressed: Schools should strengthen education in patriotism, communism, and moral and legal systems to protect youths and juveniles from spiritual pollution.

CSO: 4005/97

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG PLA UNITS SCORE EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENTS

SK100201 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Since early this year, the Shenyang PLA units have scored marked achievements in conducting basic education on culture and science among cadres and fighters. In January, the CPC committee of the Shenyang PLA units called for vigorous efforts to strengthen education in science and culture among the PLA units and established a university of self-study, which appointed Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, as president of the university and Zhang Wu, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, as vice president of the university. The PLA units also opened more studying avenues and carried out the activities of scientific and cultural education. They generally opened rotation culture-training classes at army, division and regiment levels and established correspondence classes that are equal to college and senior and junior middle school levels. They also opened cultural make-up classes for advanced fighters. Cadres of the PLA units stationed in urban areas have generally attended the classes of basic courses for cadres from the party and government organs, the classes of the correspondence universities run by local authorities, and the classes operated by the television university. A large number of cadres of the PLA units have constantly persisted in taking courses without leaving their posts and through self-study.

By carrying out various education activities of culture and science, the Shenyang PLA units have markedly upgraded the level of cultural and scientific knowledge among cadres and fighters. Of these cadres and fighters who have attended classes, more than 18,000 persons have obtained the education level of junior middle schools, more than 11,000 persons the education level of senior middle schools, and more than 3,500 officers have received certificates of junior colleges and colleges or universities.

CSO: 4005/97

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

NEW HEILONGJIANG DEMOCRATIC PARTY--The Heilongjiang Provincial Preparatory Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy was established this afternoon. The province established an organization for promoting democracy in Harbin City in 1957. Under the leadership of the province and Harbin City, the organization has continuously expanded. In line with the decision of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and after preparation by the Harbin City Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the provincial preparatory committee was officially established today. (Shi Jiechang), vice chairman of the preparatory committee, presided over an inaugural meeting. Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the meeting to extend congratulations on behalf of the provincial party committee. Present at the meeting were Bao Cong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and united front work department director of the provincial party committee, and responsible persons of the provincial and Harbin City democratic parties. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 83 SK]

RECTIFICATION GUIDANCE COMMITTEE NAMELIST--[Namelist of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee's Party Rectification Guidance Committee adopted at the second plenary session of the fifth provincial CPC committee on 7 November 1983] Chairman: Li Lian. Vice Chairman: Chen Junsheng, Chen Jianfei, Wang Fei, Zhang Xiangling, and Zhang Lin. Members given in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Cai Xi), (Wang Weixia), (Wang Guozhen), (Wang Yingtian), (Tian Shu), (Liu Haiyun), (Chen Youyi), (Chen Mingzhi), (Zhang Wenxia), (Zhang Ruosian), (Zhang Luofu), (Zhao Da), (Jia Chengwen), (Liang Weilin), (Gao Tukai), (Cheng Xiaohou), and (Huo Fangxia). [Text] [SK080902 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 83]

CSO: 4005/97

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XINJIANG: PLA TAKES MEASURES ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK100920 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The members of the East Xinjiang Military District CPC Committee have seriously studied the spirit of the second plenary session of the CPC Central Committee and taken resolute measures to eliminate spiritual pollution.

In the course of study, they unanimously held: The PLA units are an important ideological position in which to train communist fighters. The important policy decision on resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution formulated by the CPC Central Committee conforms to the will of the people and enjoys the support of the army. It is an important task of PLA units' political and ideological work.

On the basis of study and discussion, the East Xinjiang Military District CPC Committee made a decision, demanding that the PLA units under the military district take resolute and vigorous measures to thoroughly eliminate spiritual pollution.

1. It is essential to organize cadres and fighters to concentrate their time on study of the spirit of the second plenary session of the CPC Central Committee.
2. The units at and above the regimental level must organize forces to seriously check up on the theoretical teaching materials sent down by PLA units in the past, to thoroughly sort out the unhealthy books, pictures, recorded tapes, and records, and to resolutely curb the channels which disseminate spiritual pollution.
3. It is imperative to introduce a large number of healthy and progressive books, songs, and films, to carry out the lively activities of commenting on films and books, and to effectively resist spiritual pollution.
4. It is necessary to vigorously strengthen education in spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core, in the four basic principles, and in patriotism, to strengthen the building of grassroots political work teams, and to train a large number of political theoretical backbone elements and political work personnel.

5. The elimination of spiritual pollution must be regarded as an important content of building spiritual civilization jointly by the army and people. While doing well the work of our own unit, we must organize propaganda groups and work groups to help the units which build spiritual civilization to do well the work of eliminating spiritual pollution.

CSO: 4005/160

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HENAN ARMY-PEOPLE MEETING CONCLUDES

HK180228 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Summary] The provincial on-the-spot meeting to exchange experiences in joint building of spiritual civilization by Henan Province and the Wuhan PLA units concluded in Anyang City on 16 November after 5 days in session. Present at the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA units Yan Zheng, (Hou Runtao), Ren Rong, and Wang Chun; (Shi Hongrui), a responsible comrade of the Air Force of the Wuhan PLA units; responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in Henan including Liu Zhengwei, Hou Zhiying, (Zhan Jingwe), and Yao Xia; and responsible comrades of Hubei Military District Zhou Huanzhong and (Li Weihua).

Wuhan PLA Political Commissar Yan Zheng made a speech. He stressed: "We must grasp the joint building of spiritual civilization by the army and people as a major affair. We must clearly understand that this activity is a basic content and main form of the army's mass work in the new historical conditions. It is a major aspect of strengthening army building. The party committees at all levels in the PLA units must put this work on their agenda, assign people to take specific charge of it, work out plans, and make short- and long-term arrangements." They should gradually build all their neighboring villages, towns, factories, and schools into civilized units.

Comrade Yan Zheng said: "We must launch the joint building of spiritual civilization by army and people to revolve closely around the party's central tasks. At present we must ensure that the specific activities of the joint drive are imbued with the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the instructions of comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun on opposing spiritual pollution and strengthening ideological and political work, so that the cadres, fighters, and masses can enhance ideological understanding and spontaneously resist all types of spiritual pollution."

Henan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei presided at the ceremony and also spoke, hailing the success of the meeting. He called on the participants, on returning to their units, to formulate plans for joint building of spiritual civilization by army and people.

CSO: 4005/160

EDITORIAL SEES REAGAN'S ASIAN TOUR AS SIGNIFICANT

OW141120 Taipei CHINA POST in English 10 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "President Ronald Reagan's Asian Visit"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's first Asian visit since he became U.S. president nearly three years ago will have a far-reaching influence on the future peace and security of the Asian and Pacific region.

Although President Reagan's itinerary has been considerably shortened to include only Japan and the Republic of Korea from November 9 to November 14 as a result of his postponement of his visits to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand, his six-day visit in Asia will be looked upon as a symbol of U.S. solidarity with the Asian people in defending democracy, freedom and security of the Asian and Pacific region.

As the U.S. president has described his mission as "ambassadors for peace and prosperity between the citizens of our land," his views will be shared by many people of good will and friends "who feel close to America" and to the American people. All free people in the Asian and Pacific region wish him success in his objective of promoting friendship, peace and prosperity.

However, all free people of this vast region also realize the preoccupation of the United States with confronting the Communist threats in Latin America, in the Middle East and in Europe. Therefore, the United States cannot be expected to tackle the communist danger and threats to the Asian and Pacific nations on equal priority as those in other regions.

But the people of this region also believe that the communist threats confronted by them do not come from the Soviets alone but also from the Chinese Communists whom the Reagan administration has chosen as another partner for cooperation and collaboration besides Japan and South Korea. It even promised the Peking regime to provide it with lethal weapons and high technology items which can be used against its neighboring nations, including the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea, if not Japan.

The free people of Asia and the Pacific consider such a policy of playing the China card to restrain the Soviets as not only illusory but most dangerous to the peace and security of this vast region. The fact that as President Reagan

embarked on his Asian visit, North Korean Communist leader Kim Il-song would soon visit the Chinese mainland and confer with Teng Hsiao-ping and other Peking regime's leaders speaks for itself. Peking has also denounced U.S. operations in Grenada.

The U.S. President should indeed reassure all U.S. friends and allies in Asia and the Pacific region that the United States will not make any moves detrimental to their vital interests and will preserve and safeguard Asian peace and security against communist expansion and subversion.

In other words, the United States should, as Mr Richard Allen suggested Tuesday at the 38th JCI [International Junior Chambers of Commerce] world congress, "rely first on its alliance with Japan rather than its relations with Red China." It should further rely on the close cooperation and collaboration of all free nations in this region to promote vast economic growth, political stability and military security. It should strengthen the defense capabilities of all the island nations to ward off Soviet and Chinese Communist threats.

While during his visit to Japan President Reagan will deal with Japan's trade surplus problem and rearmament problem besides other bilateral issues, whether the Nakasone government will be able to live up to the Reagan administration's expectations remains to be seen. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone cannot be expected to yield to U.S. demands all the way in view of the forthcoming general election possibly in December to choose a new Diet. Nakasone has indeed a tough fight on his hands and must be extremely careful in negotiating with the Reagan administration.

President Reagan's visit to the Republic of Korea will reaffirm U.S. determination to support President Chon Tu-hwan, who has recently escaped an assassination attempt in Rangoon which resulted in the killing of 17 South Korean officials and injuring of many more in the bomb explosion planted by the North Koreans. Reagan's visit to South Korea will also highlight U.S. condemnation of Soviet shooting down of an unarmed KAL 007 airliner as well as the Soviet plan to transfer SS-20 missiles to Asia. It is evident that President Chon should discard his policy of open diplomacy and abandon his attempt to normalize relations with the communist regimes.

All the people in this vast region have great expectations of President Reagan's determination and leadership. We hope that they will not be disappointed.

CSO: 4000/89

TAIWAN

ROK AMBASSADOR URGES CLOSE RELATIONSHIP

OW170327 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Taipei, 17 Nov (CNA)--South Korean Ambassador Kim Chong-kon stressed Wednesday the need for a close relationship between the Republic of China and South Korea.

The need for such interdependence between the ROC and the ROK is the same as the need of mankind for the air and water, he pointed out.

Ambassador Kim hosted a dinner party Wednesday evening in honor of a group of Chinese editors at the Taipei Air Force Officers Activity Center.

He said at the dinner that China and Korea will benefit from each other's reunification.

He highly lauded Chinese Ambassador Hsueh Yueh-chi for his contributions towards promotion of the relations between the two countries. He said he himself is also doing all he can, sometimes including writing directly to President Chon Tu-hwan, to strengthen the friendly relations with the Republic of China.

He said he is doing his best to help reach a satisfactory resolution of the case of the Trident-six freedom seekers.

As to situation in Korea, Ambassador Kim said people in his country have been further united after the Korean airlines incident and the Rangoon blast, and are more determined in supporting the government's fight against the North Korean communists.

He said that American President Ronald Reagan's visit to South Korea will have deep influence on the security of the Far East. However, he added, future development in the Far East will still depend on close unity and cooperation among free nations in the region, he stressed.

Ambassador Kim also said former Chinese Communist Ilot Wang Hsueh-Cheng's flight to freedom this week has reflected serious problems inside the Chinese Communist regime. In fact, all Communist regimes are encountering many difficulties internally and internationally, he stated.

CSO: 4000/89

TAIWAN

DEFECTOR PILOT TO PUBLISH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OW170251 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Taipei, 17 Nov (CNA)--Wang Hsueh-cheng, the former Chinese Communist Mig-17 pilot who arrived here Monday in his plane, said Wednesday he will make public a part of his biographic sketch which he already wrote over the past three years.

The 20,000 words of work is divided into several chapters, Wang said, and each chapter focuses on a certain topic. "The sketch describes in detail my motivation and purpose of escape to freedom," Wang indicated. "I carried only a part of the sketch with me on my flight to freedom," he said, adding "and I hope to make it public after rearranging it briefly." Wang refused to further elaborate the contents of his personal sketch.

Meanwhile, Wang said he was told of the six Chinese freedom seekers, led by Cho Chang-jen, who commandeered a Chinese Communist jetliner and forced it to land in South Korea on May 5, when he was still on the China mainland. He expressed the hope that the six will soon be sent to this nation by the Korean Government.

In addition, sources with the Chinese Air Force said Wednesday that the nation's anti-air vigilance units detected Wang and his plane when he was 200 kilometers away from norther Taiwan and believed Wang was attempting to fly to this island. Two Air Force F-5E fighters then were ordered to immediately take off to intercept Wang's plane, the sources said.

The two Chinese Air Force fighters encountered Wang's plane over the northern Taiwan Straits, the sources stated. After seeing surrender signals shown by the Mig plane, the two F-5Es escorted and guided it to land at China Kai-shek International Airport, the sources reported.

Wang said that without the guidance of the two F5s fighters he could not have flown safely and landed at CKS Airport, as his plane carried fuel only enough to let him make a direct landing.

CSO: 4000/89

TAIWAN

PRC, TAIWAN NEWSMEN SHARE PLEASURE AT SPORTS RESULTS

OW070927 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 6 Nov 83

[By reporters Tang Jizan and Zhao Zijian]

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 6 Nov (XINHUA)--Tidbits of the Fifth Asian Track and Field Meet

An Exceptionally Grand Athletic Meet

A Shared Pleasure

In the three events ending yesterday afternoon, the Chinese Taipei team won two gold medals. Wu Ching-chin, a 26-year-old Taiwan middle school teacher, broke the Asian record of 14.06 seconds in the men's 110-meter hurdles by clocking 13.90 seconds. At the news center, when we congratulated Taiwan newsmen covering the meet on the outstanding performances by Taipei athletes, they said with one voice: "You too should share the pleasure." Indeed, this is the pride of all Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

CSO: 4000/89

SHANGHAI ARTISTS DISAGREE OVER FILM ON YOUTHS

HK260638 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 26 Oct 83 p 5

["Special Dispatch from Shanghai": "Argument Over Film 'Long Live Youth' for Prettifying Life Without Criticizing Leftism"]

[Text] Recently the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Film Artists' Association invited a number of film critics to hold a get-together vied with one another to air their views and warmly argued over the achievements and shortcomings of the film.

The film "Long Live Youth" is a film that Zhang Hong has adapted from a novel of the same title written by Wang Meng, a writer popular in the mainland at present. The person who wrote the adaptation added some new things to the plot of his own accord, on the basis of his esteem for the original version, but the film basically retains the style of the novel and reflects the lives of youths in the 1950's in a simple and faithful manner.

During the discussion, quite a few people held the opinion that the film is relatively lofty in style and is simple, natural, and free from the malpractice of using cheap tricks and techniques to attract an audience. On the contrary, it pays attention to descriptions of the dispositions, minds, and spiritual beauty of its characters. The scenes of a New Year's Eve, with bells ringing and people dancing group dances in a lively ball, of students tackling annoying mathematical problems, of students chatting in groups in a dormitory, of the vague passion of love on a skating site...all contribute to the successful depiction of a group of vivid images with different features and diverse dispositions. At the same time, with such descriptions of images, the film relatively profoundly reflects the true, the good and the beautiful in our life. Watching the film will not only rouse people of that generation to recall their happy past, but will also bring about imitation among the contemporary generation of youths and make them long for and be fond of the lifestyle of their parents when they were young, and thus make them treasure people's sincere friendship. These participants to the get-together praised the film and regarded it as a fine film filled with the vitality of youth and poetic flavor.

However, there were also quite a large number of participants who did not agree with this opinion. They linked what they saw in the film with their own life experience in the 1950's, and expressed their dissatisfaction. They pointed

out that in the description of the characters in the film, such as Zheng Bo, the author proceeded from concepts. As a result, these characters lacked the special features of the time and their actions were meaningless.

Some people pointed out sharply that although the film was as smooth as life and as magnificent as fine scenery, it was divorced from reality. Therefore, it cannot move people let alone encourage the youths of the contemporary generation to forge ahead vigorously.

Some participants to the get-together emphatically pointed out that even if the author of the person who wrote the adaptation has failed to understand and describe the lives of the youths of the 1950's from the point of view of the 1980's, they have failed to expose with a critical view the extreme leftist trend which had already emerged at that time. In this aspect, the film fails to enlighten its audience, particularly youths. Therefore, we cannot say that the film is a successful and good film.

CSO: 4005/128

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

REPORT ON HONG KONG EMIGRATION TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

HK040242 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Nov 83 p 12

[Text] About 300 Hong Kong families emigrated to the Dominican Republic between September and December last year, out of a total of more than 400 for the entire year.

Political observers said yesterday that the increase was due to political uncertainty over the future of Hong Kong.

The first round of Sino-British talks on Hong Kong, which began in September last year, also acted as a catalyst for the rush to emigrate.

So far this year, more than 500 families from Hong Kong had applied for visas, the Consul-General of the Dominican Republic Mr Miguel Angel Vargas, said yesterday.

But he stressed that this figure did not include those who had applied directly to the Dominican Republic.

About 20,000 Hong Kong people have been invested and naturalised as citizens of the Dominican Republic.

"The Dominican Republic has been regarded by the United States Government as the prototype of the democratic system in Central America," he said.

The country--not to be confused with the small Caribbean island of Dominica, which took part in the recent invasion of Grenada--has been independent since 1844.

Referring to investment, Mr Vargas said that his country welcomed all foreign investors including those from Hong Kong.

He said potential investors would not have to pay import duties or taxes on raw materials or semi-manufactured products and materials.

They would also not be taxed on the capital of the company and would be free from customs duty and other tariffs.

Foreign investors could benefit from a new agreement between the U.S. Government and the Dominican Republic on tax-free benefits for 12 years on exported goods and for the establishment of free zones providing facilities for investors.

HONG KONG PAPER DISCUSSES PRC 'CONSOLIDATION'

HK200226 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 20 Oct 83 p 2

["The Past Week" column]

[Text] A Purge?

Is the present Communist Party consolidation program a purge? In a sense, it is. The document adopted by the recent Central Committee session does mention the importance of purifying the party ranks.

But it is much more than a purge. For what is more important is the positive side of the consolidation. Its aim is also to make the party a better fighting force in the present modernization drive which is in the hearts not only of the great majority of party members, but also in the hearts of the people in general. The party rank and file, and above all those in the leading positions in the party, are exhorted to heighten their political awareness, their mastery of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, their capability to push forward the modernization program, and their readiness to serve the people and unrelenting devotion to them.

The word "purge," when it is used in the West, often carries with it certain objectionable aspects in the purge carried out in the Stalin era when many dishonest as well as honest communist leaders were forced to confess and finally sent to the firing squad. In the history of the Chinese Communist Party there were also times when 'ruthless struggle and merciless attacks' were practised. But this was severely criticized and denounced by Mao Zedong at the beginning of the party consolidation of 1942, though revived by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing in their 'class struggles.' The party decision on consolidation actually spells this out in concrete terms as follows:

We must proceed from the desire for unity, help those who are criticized, and act in the spirit of 'learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient'; we must base our criticism on facts and we should allow the people concerned to defend themselves; we must keep to what is true and should not consider the 'faces' of those who are criticized; we must combine the seriousness and acuteness of criticism and self-criticism with a scientific attitude and attain the goal of clearing up ideology, correcting mistakes and uniting with our comrades to make common progress.

And the Decision reasserts later:

While preventing the party consolidation from proceeding perfunctorily, attention should be paid to guarding against the erroneous practice of the past of ruthless struggle and merciless attack. It is absolutely impermissible for anyone to take advantage of the party consolidation to whip up factionalism, to use factionalism to persecute others, to make false charges or to get even with those against whom he bears a grudge.

This was clearly a warning against what happened during the Cultural Revolution.

Also as a safeguard against the sort of 'mass' terrorism stirred up in the Cultural Revolution, the Decision defines the mass line in the following terms:

We should take full heed of the opinion of the masses of party members and party organizations at the lower levels and give full play to the positive role of the party members in consolidating the party. In the meantime, we should also fully heed the opinions of non-party members. All the problems arising in the course of party consolidation should be solved through discussions by the related party organizations. On no account should the past erroneous practice of 'letting the masses consolidate the party' or letting non-party members decide issues in the party be repeated.

Even for those who are expelled from the party as a result of the consolidation, the document stresses that appropriate arrangements should be made as to their work if they are still fit to be cadres. Those who are unfit to be cadres should be provided with opportunities to find jobs and earn a living. They should be given ideological help and political concern and be encouraged and helped to remould their ideology and make progress, the Decision adds.

The Decision makes a clear distinction between the party and government discipline and the law. Those who are found to have violated the discipline of the party or government have to be dealt with by the party or government respectively, and those who are found to have violated the law will have to be dealt with by the court.

The decision also stresses that party consolidation should not be allowed to disrupt production and work at all units, nor be allowed to obstruct the continuous implementation of the party's open-door policy and its policy to invigorate the domestic economy.

Will It Succeed?

Some Western observers are sure that the Chinese party consolidation is doomed to fail, for according to them there is widespread scepticism over its outcome. The party leadership is the first to acknowledge that there has been such

scepticism among the rank and file of the party and the people, among them many young people. But a growing number of people have also begun to realize that, now, only the party can form the necessary core of leadership for the modernization and resurgence of the country, on which hangs the future of not only the party, but also that of the nation. Without cleansing the party of the 'Leftist' influence, feudal influence, corrupting influence, self-seekers, bureaucrats, the party cannot rejuvenate itself and regain its mettle. In the hearts of more and more people, the consolidation has to succeed if modernization is to succeed.

In fact, ever since 1978, the party has had to wrestle with scepticism in almost everything it set out to achieve. And so far it has come on top almost every time. When the party proposed to relegate decision-making power to the grass-roots, one heard people jeer. But as soon as the peasants in the countryside took fate into their own hands, the responsibility system in the form of household farming spread out, bringing in its wake wealth as well as social reform and economic restructuring. The open-door policy has developed and firmed under the cloud of scepticism. And so has been Zhao Ziyang's proposal to restructure the leadership in the government and the army, in which one now find younger and better-educated people at various levels of the trimmed leadership.

With the support of the people, and in the interest of the people, the consolidation will achieve what it has set out to do.

CSO: 4000/81

REPORT ON U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

HK260946 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Oct 83 p 2

["Roundup" by Ku Chin-hsin [0657 6930 2450]: "United States Practices Gunboat Policy in Latin America"]

[Text] Under the pretense of "protecting the American nationals living in Grenada" and of "responding to a call for help made by the eastern Caribbean states," the United States outrageously invaded the tiny island of Grenada in the Caribbean Sea, threatening to restore the "legal order" of the country.

This is a typical case of a superpower interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries by force of arms.

Grenada is only a tiny island with a population of merely 110,000 people, or smaller than Hong Kong's Qingyi Island. However, the United States went so far as to dispatch 10 main warships of its 6th Fleet, which were originally said to be proceeding to the Middle East but suddenly changed course and advanced south, and eventually landed troops on the island of Grenada. This is really a practice of killing the chicken with a butcher's knife.

This is the largest scale military action taken by the United States in the Caribbean Sea since the 1960's.

Is it necessary for the United States to exert tremendous effort to suppress a coup d'etat taking place in an island country? Does the United States have a profound affection for the prime minister, Mr Maurice Bishop, who was killed in the coup?

The situation is not so. Bishop was opposed to anti-nationalism. He was educated at a university in London. When Grenada was still a colony of Britain, he joined the national liberation movement. Bishop and Castro were good friends. After Grenada achieved independence, Bishop invariably became a thorn in the side of the United States, because he accepted aid from Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Moreover, the recent coup was nothing more than political strife among the leftists in Grenada.

In the coup, none of the 1,000 American nationals living on the island were harassed and the new regime arranged for two U.S. officials to take care of the American nationals living on the island.

Cuba condemned the killing of Bishop and also indicated that it would not intervene in the internal strifes of Grenada.

However, U.S. concern over this "mini" island exceeded the expectations of ordinary people. Very soon, a U.S. fleet appeared within reach of the island country, claiming to "perform a routine mission." Who would have thought this "routine mission" meant U.S. disembarkation on a sovereign country and the restoration by means of military force of a democratic political system which the United States considered rational?

Prior to this invasion, Kissinger went to Latin America to carry out political activities there. He claimed: "The situation in Latin America is much more grave than expected."

It is grave because a fire has broken out in the backyard of the United States: Nicaragua and El Salvador have become deep-rooted trouble and anti-American feelings can be found in other Latin American countries. Grenada is located exactly in the periphery of Latin America and recently a new airport was built with the help of Cubans. The United States was concerned that if this island country's airport were utilized by the Soviet Union and Cuba in the future for their own purposes, more trouble would arise in its backyard. Therefore, the United States dispatched and landed its troops on the island to remove the leftist regime in Grenada by adopting the tactic of he who strikes first gains the advantage. With this action, it also meant giving a stern warning to Cuba and the Soviet Union.

What reactions will the Soviet Union and Cuba make toward the U.S. invasion against Grenada? Will a new Caribbean crisis break out? Before taking the military action, the United States had taken all these questions into account. So it threw in a large number of troops in an attempt to crush the resistance put up by the new regime the moment it started the landing.

No matter, the situation in Latin America has become more tense. Reagan is practicing a new Monroe Doctrine, pulling out Soviet pegs in Latin America by proceeding from a position of strength. Relations between the two super-powers will become more rigid and their contest in other hot spots will become more acute.

CSO: 4005/126

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